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## PLO Rebels Start Drive On Arafat At Tripoli

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
TRIPOLI, Lebanon — Dissident Palestinians launched an offensive Tuesday against supporters of Yasser Arafat, breaking into parts of the loyalist-held refugee camp at Badawi near Tripoli and inflicting heavy casualties on the defenders.

State-run Beirut radio said they captured a security headquarters inside the camp, apparently a building on the perimeter used by the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman's own special forces. It said Badawi was expected to fall within hours to an armored column advancing from the north.

Syrian and dissident artillery units fired heavy-caliber shells from the south, it added. About 75 loyalist guerrillas were evacuated from the camp for treatment at a field hospital in Tripoli, while in the city itself at least 10 persons were killed and 25 wounded by shell and rocket fire, Lebanese security sources said.

The attack began shortly after 7 A.M. with the Syrians and the dissidents, who broke with Mr. Arafat six months ago, laying down an artillery barrage to cover the advance, the security sources said. The loyalists were heavily outnumbered.

The pro-Arafat press agency Wafa said shells fell at the rate of 30 a minute as the rebels, backed by Syrian troops and a column of 60 Syrian tanks, moved in from three directions. Loyalists based at Tripoli's port responded with shots of Soviet-made rockets against dissident positions in the surrounding hills.

Shells fell in the city sporadically throughout the morning although the main force of the offensive was clearly directed at Badawi, Mr. Arafat's last military camp in Lebanon.

Each side accused the other of starting the fighting, which appeared to mark the end of a cease-fire arranged through mediation by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar.

Meanwhile, in Tel Aviv, military

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



An elderly protester, carrying a cross bearing the names Hiroshima and Nagasaki, was led away by police Tuesday during a demonstration protesting the arrival of U.S. cruise missiles at England's Greenham Common air base. The base was blockaded by protesters after the arrival Monday of the missiles, to be stationed next month in Western Europe.

## U.K. Defense Aide Sprayed With Paint As Missile Protests, Arrests Continue

By Peter Osmon  
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Britain's defense secretary, Michael Heseltine, was sprayed with paint and manhandled by anti-nuclear protesters at a meeting with university students Tuesday, while scores of women demonstrators were arrested at the Greenham Common air base as preparations for deployment of U.S. cruise missiles went ahead.

Mr. Heseltine's face and hair were covered with red paint and he was prevented for 50 minutes from reaching a hall at Manchester University, according to the Press Association, a domestic news agency. About 200 protesters were responsible, Mr. Heseltine was quoted as telling them. "I am a representative

of a government that was elected by the British people. You will not stop us or silence us with the rule of the mob."

At Greenham Common, about 100 women were arrested Tuesday after staging protests, including blocking access to the Royal Air Force base and chaining themselves to fences. Hundreds of police officers, some on horseback and others using guard dogs, attempted unsuccessfully to prevent trouble.

Police said 141 women had been arrested at Greenham Common since the first cruise missiles arrived Monday. The women were charged with obstruction and were released on bail. Two hundred chanting demonstrators at the main gate of the House of Commons in London were arrested

Tuesday night and were to be charged with obstruction.

The latest arrests brought to nearly 400 the total number of arrests since the missiles arrived. The figure includes 38 protesters arrested in London on Monday and three who climbed a radio tower Tuesday at Faslane base in Scotland, where Britain's Polaris nuclear submarines dock.

The missiles' arrival at Greenham Common follows a prolonged controversy over whether the medium-range nuclear weapons should be stationed in Britain. Caught off guard, the women protesters and other anti-nuclear activists vowed to step up their efforts.

Angry shouts filled the air outside

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## Turkish Cypriots, in a Surprise, Declare Independent Republic

### Move Assailed In Greece, U.S. And Britain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NICOSIA — Turkish Cypriots declared their sector of the divided Mediterranean island independent on Tuesday, stunning residents of the Greek-dominated part of the island and drawing widespread international condemnation.

The action followed a unanimous vote for independence by the Turkish Cypriot assembly, which decided to name its part of the island the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

The reason for the timing of the vote was not clear. Talks on the island's future, held under United Nations auspices, were broken off in May. But in August, Turkish Cypriot leaders said they wanted to resume the talks.

In Greece, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu met in emergency session with his armed forces commanders after the announcement from Nicosia.

Turkey said the announcement took it by surprise. But later in the day Foreign Minister Turgut Ersoy said Turkey would recognize the new state. Diplomats in Ankara said Turkey previously had cautioned the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktaş, against declaring independence.

The action was expected to sharpen the conflict between Greece and Turkey over the future of the island.

Cyprus has been divided into Greek and Turkish sectors since 1975. Turkish troops invaded and occupied the northern part of the island on July 20, 1974, after a Greek Cypriot coup that toppled the government of the late Archbishop Makarios. But when the Turkish Cypriot Federated State was proclaimed on Feb. 13, 1975, its new president, Mr. Denktaş, said he would not seek international recognition of the entity.

Syros Kyprianou, president of the Cyprus Republic, bitterly condemned Tuesday's declaration.



President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus addressed student protesters Tuesday in Nicosia after Turkish Cypriots declared an independent Turkish Republic of North Cyprus.

"The action taken by the illegal regime in the occupied area is condemned by everybody," he said. "Every effort must be made to neutralize and reverse it."

Britain, guarantor with Greece and Turkey of a 1960 treaty giving Cyprus independence from Britain, said it deplored the independence declaration and called for urgent talks with Athens and Ankara.

The independence declaration was also condemned by West Germany, the Netherlands, Austria and the United States.

Britain retains two sovereign military bases on Cyprus but said the Turkish Cypriot declaration would not lead to any British troop movements.

Sources on the Turkish-occupied side of the "green line" that divides Nicosia said Turkish troops and Turkish Cypriot border guards had been put on a state of alert.

But a government official on the Greek Cypriot side denied rumors that a state of emergency would be declared in the republic.

In New York, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, expressed regret at Mr. Denktaş's announcement. Mr. Pérez de Cuellar, who in August had proposed a plan for settling the nation's problems, said Tuesday's announcement was contrary to UN Security Council resolutions on Cyprus.

Victor Gauci of Malta, president of the UN Security Council, said the council would meet briefly late Tuesday at the request of Cyprus and Britain and a formal meeting was likely Wednesday.

Greece said it was pressing its partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Community to declare their opposition to the move. Turkey is also a member of NATO.

The secretary-general of the Commonwealth, Sir Sridath Ramphal, called on the 48 Commonwealth governments to denounce the independence declaration, which he called an "illegal and unilateral act."

Soon after the independence proclamation, Turkish Cypriot au-

thorities closed the only crossing point between the two sides, in Nicosia.

Foreign diplomats and UN officials were allowed by Turkish police to enter their sector but foreign tourists were turned back. It has been Turkish policy since the invasion to forbid Greek or Turkish Cypriots from crossing from one side to the other.

A Cypriot government spokesman, Andreas Christofides, said that although Turkish Cypriot leaders had been threatening to proclaim independence since May, when the UN General Assembly approved a Cypriot-backed resolution calling for the removal of all foreign troops from the island, the timing of the proclamation "came as a complete surprise."

Mr. Christofides said President Kyprianou spoke by telephone with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and with Mr. Papandreu about the situation.

The 1974 invasion forced

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



President Reagan spoke outside the White House after returning from his tour in Asia. With him are Nancy Reagan and two South Korean children, Ahn Ji Sook, left, and Lee Kih Woo, who were brought to the United States by the Reagans for medical treatment.

## Domestic Politics Key to Reagan Tour

Republicans Expect to Use His Asian Visit to Advantage

By Lou Cannon  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, returning to Washington from his visit to Japan and South Korea, brought with him two Asian children and a happy Republican Party camera crew loaded with videotape cassettes of a performance they hope will be a hit during next year's presidential election campaign.

In the opinion of political aides, Mr. Reagan played the part of the front-line commander in chief perfectly as he toured the Demilitarized Zone of Korea in an army jacket, roused U.S. troops with an emotional speech and listened to an army chaplain praise him as the leader of the Free World.

As the forward U.S. position known as Guardpost Collier, where space was so limited that most reporters were left at a camp below, a camera crew employed by the Republican National Committee was given a choice position to record

Mr. Reagan peering through army field glasses at North Korean positions and a statue of the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung.

It was the highlight of a day in which the president was portrayed as a democratic and reverent leader who ate in an army mess hall with

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aided men — the president was offered two cheeseburgers but returned one — and attended a worship service featuring a choir of Korean orphans and a chaplain who espoused a view of the world similar to Mr. Reagan's.

The setting for the service, at a facility ordinarily used for a motor pool, included camouflage netting and an armored personnel carrier. Asked by a reporter why the armored vehicle was there, a military policeman said, "It's there as a backdrop."

The scene at Camp Liberty Bell, where most of these events took

place, was reminiscent of one of those casts-of-thousands films where reporters, White House staff members and soldiers played the part of extras and wandered freely from set to set between scenes.

Two weeks earlier, the television networks were complaining because the U.S. military prevented them from televising the invasion of Grenada. They had no complaints Sunday, as the army provided a helicopter to airlift videotapes out in time to make the evening news back in the United States.

Reporters were provided a score of telephones on which they could dial directly to their home offices in the United States.

For those who missed it all on television over the weekend, highlights are likely to be available again and again during the 1984 election campaign, courtesy of the Republican National Committee. The film is expected to be pur-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## U.S. Holdings Of Tactical A-Arms Listed

By Richard Halloran  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a confidential report to Congress, the Defense Department says the U.S. nuclear arsenal for medium-range, short-range and naval weapons includes 10,800 warheads and emphasizes bombs and missiles over artillery.

The report, which provides the first authoritative disclosure of the mix of weapons in the so-called theater and tactical arsenal, shows that 5,845 warheads are in Europe. Some are under U.S. control, and others are under joint control of the United States and the European nation where they are based.

The report, which is classified secret, shows the European stockpiles to hold about 150 warheads fewer than previously reported. The United States and West European allies have agreed to withdraw almost 2,000 warheads from those stockpiles over the next five years.

The arsenal in Western Europe is scheduled to be increased over the same period with the deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles. The net loss to the stockpiles will thus be about 1,400 warheads.

The decision by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to reduce the medium- and short-range nuclear stockpile in Europe, U.S. officials have said, was not related to negotiations with the Soviet Union intended to reduce the deployment of nuclear arms.

Even so, some of the warheads remaining in Europe may be subject to those negotiations. The aerial bombs and Lance missiles, for example, could become part of an arms reduction agreement. On the other hand, Pershing-1 missiles and the Nike-Hercules missiles will be withdrawn in any event.

The Pershing-1s are to be replaced, one for one, by the longer-range, more accurate Pershing-2s, which the Reagan administration has put on the bargaining table in seeking a reduction of Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles aimed at Western Europe. The Nike-Hercules anti-aircraft missiles will be replaced by Patriot missiles with conventional warheads.

The medium-range and short-range nuclear warheads in the U.S. arsenal are in addition to about 9,200 warheads on strategic weapons comprising long-range bombers, submarines armed with ballistic missiles, and intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The distinction between strate-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



## West Germany Seizes U.S. Computer Ready for Shipment to Soviet Union

By Leslie Maidland Werner  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The West German authorities seized a highly sophisticated computer made in the United States minutes before it was to leave for the Soviet Union via Sweden, the Treasury Department has reported.

John M. Walker Jr., assistant secretary of the Treasury for enforcement and operations, said Monday the seizure was made on Friday "in the nick of time."

He said U.S. Customs officials stationed in West Germany had told the authorities there about the planned shipment after receiving word that the complex minicomputer, made by the Digital Equipment Corp., would be smuggled into the Soviet Union.

The Commerce Department has banned shipment of the computer to nations of the Eastern bloc to keep them from acquiring high-technology equipment that could be used for military purposes. The Soviet Union lacks the technology to manufacture this type of computer, U.S. officials said.

Joseph Nabil, a spokesman for the manufacturer, said the computer, a VAX 11-782, was a top-of-the-line system sold frequently in the United States and used primarily for structural analysis in the construction industry and in electro-mechanical design.

It can also be used "for missile guidance or something like that" and for "keeping track of troops and weapons," said William Green, deputy assistant commissioner of the Customs Service. It is sold to the U.S. military.

The computer had been shipped

by a firm in New York State to an affiliated company in South Africa and from there to Hamburg, where it was seized, Mr. Walker said. He said the computer had been loaded aboard a freighter that was about to sail to Sweden when authorization came from a West German court to remove the computer from the ship.

West German customs agents had been waiting on the pier for hours for the authorization. At first, the courts had denied the U.S. government's request that the computer be seized. But an appeals court reversed this and granted the authorization seven minutes before the freighter was to sail.

The Treasury Department disclosed the seizure amid a battle between the Reagan administration and some House Democrats over the terms of a bill to renew the government's authority to control the export of goods and technology.

A House-passed bill, which is weaker than the administration would like, curtails funds for the Customs Service's export-control enforcement campaign. The bill would also stop the service's practice of randomly searching cargo at the borders for illegal exports, without having specific information that something is being smuggled.

Mr. Walker said he was "extremely critical" of the House bill, which he said would weaken enforcement at a time when obtaining the latest U.S. technology was "the highest priority for Soviet espionage."

He said, "With a creaking, failing Soviet economy with underdeveloped research capability, they are dependent on U.S. technology, particularly in defense applications."

Mr. Walker, who oversees the Customs Service for the Treasury Department, said the West German court had granted permission for the seizure last week after U.S. and West German officials found evidence to suggest that the information they received about the shipment was correct.

For one thing, he said, all trademarks and serial numbers had been obliterated, which would make it harder to trace and provided "strong evidence of criminal intent."

## U.S. Officer, Aide Killed in Athens Attack

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Two gunmen shot and killed a U.S. naval officer and his Greek civilian driver as they sat in rush-hour traffic here Tuesday morning, police said.

Captain George Tsantes, 53, of New York, who was attached to the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group in Greece, was shot by two men on a motor scooter as he sat in his car at a traffic light, police said. His driver, Nikos Valoutsos, 62, died later of stomach wounds.

The scooter passenger fired at least seven shots with a .45-caliber Magnum through the closed window, a police official said. Captain Tsantes was hit at least four times. "A bullet below the heart probably killed him instantly," said Haralambos Stamoulis, the local coroner. "He also was wounded in the shoulder and abdomen."

A Greek terrorist group calling itself November 17 claimed responsibility for the killings, a police spokesman said. The group, named after the date a student rebellion was quelled by Greece's military dictators in 1973, said in a telephone call to a newspaper that it would "explain the reasons for slaying Tsantes in a file to be sent to Greek newspapers."

At the time of the attack, Captain Tsantes was driving to his office at the U.S. Embassy in Athens from his home in the northern suburb of Kifissia, an embassy spokesman said. The assailants escaped.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu telephoned U.S. Ambassador Monteague Stearns "to express deep grief for the killing," a government spokesman said.

In Washington, the State Department issued a statement calling the shooting "a cowardly and despicable act."

Captain Tsantes previously had served as an engineering officer aboard nuclear-powered surface ships.

It was the first shooting of a U.S. diplomat in Greece since Richard Welch, a CIA station chief, was killed by gunmen outside his home on Christmas Day in 1975.

The Tsantes shooting appeared to be the fourth politically motivated killing in the Greek capital in the past nine months.

A Greek newspaper publisher was shot down in his office in March. A senior official of the Palestine Liberation Organization was shot by gunmen on a motorbike in August. A Jordanian Embassy security guard was killed last week in central Athens by a gunman.

No arrests have been made in any of the killings.



## 35-Minute Arms Session Is Held in Geneva; Talks To Resume on Thursday

New York Times Service

GENEVA — A three-sentence announcement by the U.S. mission that the talks with the Soviet Union on intermediate-range nuclear missiles would resume Thursday ended speculation that a Soviet walkout had terminated a 35-minute meeting of the two delegations Tuesday.

The unusual brevity of Tuesday's formal session of the missile talks increased speculation of a possible Soviet walkout. This was prompted by the arrival Monday in Britain of the first of the new U.S. cruise missiles that are to be deployed by the Atlantic alliance in Europe beginning next month.

The speculation was not allayed by the refusal of Yuri A. Kvitinsky, the Soviet delegation leader, to answer reporters' questions as he left the offices of the U.S. arms negotiators here.

"I am under agreement not to talk," the Soviet diplomat said. There was no immediate explanation from the U.S. side here for the brevity of the session, the first plenary meeting to follow the American offer to place a ceiling of 430 on the nuclear warheads on each side's intermediate-range missiles. The offer was presented Monday to Mr. Kvitinsky by the U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nitze.

[Tass called the latest U.S. proposal "absolutely unacceptable." Reuters reported Tuesday from Moscow. In the first official response to the U.S. initiative, Tass said it did nothing to bring the two sides closer together and was only a new version of the U.S. "inertia option" put forward earlier this year.]

The routine announcement from the U.S. mission in Geneva simply confirmed the holding of Tuesday's meeting, its duration, and the fixing of the next formal session for Thursday at the Soviet mission.

Many observers do not expect the Soviet Union to carry out its threat to break off the talks if the alliance begins the planned deployment over five years of 512 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles before the final approval of the stationing of such missiles in West Germany is given by the Bonn parliament. This approval — if an accord can not be reached here beforehand — is expected to be given at the close of a debate to be held next week.

The possibility of a Soviet walkout explained the large gathering of reporters, photographers and television cameramen in front of the U.S. delegation headquarters despite nearly freezing weather.

Also on hand were 21 Swedish schoolchildren, brought by bus to be filmed for a television program on peace, two members of a Swiss women's peace movement, and a few representatives of a "peace encampment" here with banners calling for "negotiations, not deployment."

Mr. Kvitinsky had difficulty finding his way through the crowd of demonstrators as he got out of his car. However, with the help of several uniformed policemen, he pushed his way into the building without pausing.

Meanwhile, the U.S. and Soviet delegations to the parallel Strategic Arms Reduction Talks here also held a meeting and also scheduled their next one for Thursday.

**U.S. Stands by Offer**  
The United States will stand by its latest offer to limit intermediate-range missiles in the belief that "all elements necessary for an agreement are on the table," the White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said Tuesday. United Press International reported from Washington.

"Our position is that we will do everything we can to reach an agreement this year," Mr. Speakes said. "If that is not done, the negotiations should continue as long as necessary to reach an agreement as early as possible."

**Soviet Seeks More Trade**  
The West German economics minister, Otto Lambdorski, said Tuesday that five days of talks with Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov and other leading Soviet officials strongly suggested Moscow wants to boost economic relations with West Germany and will not sever such ties even if the new missiles are deployed. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

Speaking to Western reporters after a Kremlin meeting with Mr. Tikhonov and discussions in the Soviet-West German Economic Commission, Mr. Lambdorski quoted the Soviet commission head, Leonid Kostandov, as saying that "nothing should stand in the way" of bilateral trade.

**Finland's Koivisto Visits Paris**  
The Associated Press  
PARIS — President Mauno Koivisto of Finland arrived in France on Tuesday for a three-day visit.



Swedish schoolchildren held paper doves, symbolizing peace, as the Soviet delegation to the Geneva talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons passed by them on Tuesday.

## U.K. Minister Reagan's Asian Trip Linked Roughed Up To Domestic Politics in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

side the base Tuesday as a U.S. Air Force C-141 Starlifter brought what appeared to be a second group of missiles.

However, the government did succeed in dominating the events surrounding Monday's crucial first delivery. Sharp criticism by the opposition leaders as the Labor Party leader, Neil Kinnock, who warned that Britain was now a target for "saturation nuclear attack," was overwhelmed by a series of government declarations.

In a major speech Monday night, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, underscoring a theme of other recent pronouncements, said, "Britain is ready to pursue... a sensible dialogue with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe."

She announced that she would be visiting Hungary early next year, her first trip to a Warsaw Pact country since she became prime minister in 1979.

"We will do everything possible to reduce the risks of war and to avoid misunderstandings which increase those risks," Mrs. Thatcher said. "We want and will work for a safer world. Let it never be said that we failed because East and West misunderstood each other."

Official sources also let it be known Monday that Mrs. Thatcher's government had reluctantly decided to end its commitment to NATO to increase military spending by 3 percent a year over inflation after 1985.

The decision was reached by the cabinet last week and will be announced in Parliament in a few days, the sources said. Officials stress that the change is based on a need to restrain government spending rather than any revision in Mrs. Thatcher's military strategy.

After Tuesday's rough treatment of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament criticized the violence and one blamed it on Communist organizations at the university. Mr. Heseltine succeeded in giving a shortened version of his speech wearing a shirt borrowed from a policeman.

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clashed by Mr. Reagan's re-election committee.

The Republican camera crew warmed up for Korea with scenes of Mr. Reagan in Japan, repeating the slogan "Partnership for Peace" almost everytime someone led him to a microphone. In the Imperial Palace, where space for camera crews was limited, the White House television crew for all presidential appearances for historical records was moved out so the Republican National Committee crew could record Mr. Reagan in action.

Last year, when Mr. Reagan traveled to Europe, reporters grumbled about both inadequate information and oppressive security measures. On the Asian journey, security was even tighter without interfering with media coverage, and the oft-criticized White House communications operation overwhelmed reporters with timely information and briefings.

Mr. Reagan was the star of his own productions. Although he had occasional mishaps, such as calling the commanding general at the DMZ "colonel" and mispronouncing the names of both his own Treasury secretary and the Japanese finance minister during a joint statement with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, Mr. Reagan was for the most part relaxed and in command.

His casual manner in the mess hall and at Guardpost Collier pleased U.S. troops. He won enthusiastic applause in the Japanese parliament with a denunciation of nuclear war. And he accomplished his political purpose in Japan of joining with Mr. Nakasone in homey pictures at the prime minister's cottage that cast the two of them as old friends meeting as statesmen to solve the problems of the world.

When the president finally gave in to weariness on the way home, the featured role was taken over by Nancy Reagan, who cuddled two young Korean children. The children will undergo heart surgery in the United States.

The videotape shot by a pool NBC camera crew of Mrs. Reagan and the two youngsters, Lee Kil Woo, 4, and Ann Ji Soek, 7, was taken off Air Force One at an Air Force base in Alaska on the return flight to the United States and given to television networks for use on their morning shows.

When Mr. Reagan reached the White House on Monday afternoon and addressed a crowd of 200 staff members gathered on the South Lawn, he said the trip to Asia had produced "a renewed energy and renewed commitment to our fundamental goals of building a new era of peace and prosperity." And he added with the smile of a pleased performer, "Just as soon as we readjust our clocks."

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Sources said Tuesday that another priest, Father Mieczyslaw Nowak, who held a nationalist Novak recently in Urus, site of a major tractor factory, after which 2,000 people staged a march, has also been warned to cease his activities.

In Gdansk, the crowd cheered Father Jankowski as he emerged from the courthouse, presented him with flowers and marched back to his parish, chanting, "Solidarity!" and, as they passed a local newspaper, "Print the truth!" There were several arrests, witnesses said.

"I am doing nothing outside my priestly duties," Father Jankowski declared to the crowd at the church, adding that he had refused to answer any questions.

## Poles Protest Interrogation Of a Priest

Walesa Aide Questioned On Support of Solidarity

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

WARSAW — More than 1,000 people protested charges being brought Tuesday against a Roman Catholic priest in Gdansk amid signs of increasing strain between church and state.

The priest, Father Henryk Jankowski, has been notified that he is to be charged with abuse of religious freedom. He was summoned to the prosecutor's office in the Baltic seaport for questioning.

As Father Jankowski, a close adviser to the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, arrived at the courthouse, which was ringed with police, a crowd of several hundred had gathered. The crowd grew to over a thousand by the time he left a little more than an hour later.

About 50 Western journalists, photographers and members of television crews were taken into custody by the police but were released later.

The case against Father Jankowski is part of a growing antagonism on the part of the authorities over the increasing identification of much of the Catholic Church with the outlawed Solidarity movement.

Church celebrations have several times become protected staging grounds for pro-Solidarity demonstrations. This occurred most recently on the unofficial national independence day last Friday as crowds spilled out of several evening Masses in Warsaw, Gdansk and Krakow.

The Catholic primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, spoke Monday night at a Mass in Warsaw for Politechnic University students. Although his sermon was innocuous, the area was filled with police and their vehicles.

In addition to Father Jankowski, the authorities have told another activist priest, Father Jerzy Popieluszko, that he faces charges.

Father Popieluszko holds a monthly Mass "for the nation" in a Warsaw church that attracts thousands who stand outside listening to well-known actors giving anti-government readings from nationalist plays, poems and novels.

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**Tactical Arms Listed by U.S.**

(Continued from Page 1)

gic, theater and tactical nuclear weapons has been blurred as the Reagan administration, in the most recent Defense Guidance, has ordered the armed forces to integrate war plans for those weapons.

The administration ordered that war planning for medium-range and short-range weapons "be fully coordinated with that of the strategic nuclear forces." Long-range bombers could thus attack Soviet targets in Eastern Europe while medium-range missiles might attack the Soviet Union itself.

The U.S. stockpile of theater and tactical nuclear weapons had been thought to include more artillery than shown in a report prepared last year to help justify the Reagan administration's military budget request for fiscal year 1983.

A chart accompanying an article last year in the publication Arms Control Today, for instance, estimated the number of 155mm artillery rounds at 3,500, as contrasted with the 925 rounds shown in the report to Congress.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Big Loss Reported for Afghan Rebels

NEW DELHI (NYT) — Soviet fighters and helicopter gunships intercepted a large group of Afghan rebels last week and killed between 50 and 80 guerrillas in strafing and bombing runs, a Western diplomat said Tuesday.

The guerrillas were said to have been caught on open ground near the village of Farza, in the southern part of the Shomali valley north of Kabul, the capital. Soviet and Afghan government forces reportedly have been conducting an autumn offensive against rebel positions in the Shomali, bombing many villages.

The diplomat described the attack on the guerrillas as the biggest setback they have suffered in the campaign. Although Soviet forces reportedly have killed hundreds, perhaps thousands, of civilians in air raids and artillery bombardments across Afghanistan this year, they have reported few major military successes against the Moslem rebels.

### Guadeloupe Bomb Blasts Injure 23

PARIS (Reuters) — French paramilitary police have flown to the Caribbean island of Guadeloupe after a series of bomb attacks Monday that injured 23 persons, the Interior Ministry said Tuesday.

A spokesman said the unit of 100 men were flown out with five senior police officers after an appeal was received from the Regional Council of the island, which is governed from Paris as an overseas department. Most of the injuries were caused by a car bomb that destroyed government offices in the capital, Basse-Terre.

No one has claimed responsibility for the attacks. Responsibility for a similar series of bomb blasts in Guadeloupe, French Guiana and Martinique in May was claimed by a separatist group called the Revolutionary Caribbean Alliance. Last month, five bombs damaged a tourist complex and shops in Guadeloupe but caused no casualties.

### Talks Are Set in Dutch Labor Dispute

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — Talks are planned between the Dutch government and labor unions on public sector strikes that have seriously disrupted the nation's post, transport and business community payments.

Both sides said the discussions would take place on Tuesday, almost two weeks after the breakdown of talks over a government plan for a 3-percent wage cut in 1984.

Government ministers made clear they were still not prepared to change the size of the wage cut, which is part of a plan to reduce a record spending deficit, lower interest rates and encourage investment. But Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers said the cabinet would discuss the treatment of public employees in 1985 and subsequent years.

### 22 Reported Slain During Peru's Vote

LIMA (AP) — Military and government sources say that at least 22 persons were killed in rebel attacks during municipal elections Sunday in which a Marxist was elected as Lima mayor and voters shifted leftward throughout Peru.

The government originally said the voting had been orderly despite threats by Shining Path, a Maoist guerrilla movement, to disrupt the elections. But on Monday the sources said that three serious attacks had occurred during the balloting.

They said that in Ayacucho province, a guerrilla stronghold, 15 rebels and five other persons — including Filimon Delgado, a mayoral candidate in Huamanguillo — were killed in two raids. At Huamachuco, 580 kilometers (360 miles) north of Lima, two soldiers were killed when rebels attacked their army post, the sources said.

### Gromyko Meets With U.S. Ambassador

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Ambassador Arthur A. Hartman of the United States met Tuesday with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, at Mr. Hartman's request, Tass reported.

It said the two "touched upon general issues of Soviet-American relations and some aspects of the present-day international situation." It did not elaborate. On Wednesday, the two countries mark 50 years of diplomatic relations.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said it was the third meeting between the two men in two months, but he would not give further details. Mr. Hartman alleged last week that his embassy had been bombarded with microwave rays and said he had protested to the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The ministry rejected the allegation as "totally unfounded."

### Marcos Is Accused by Aquino's Brother

BAGUIO, Philippines (AP) — Thousands of people carrying sunflowers marched Tuesday through the mountain city of Baguio, where the brother of the assassinated opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. described President Ferdinand E. Marcos as the "prime suspect" in the murder.

Mr. Marcos has denied any involvement by his government in the killing Aug. 21 of Mr. Aquino. His brother, Agapito Aquino, told a crowd of 10,000 gathered in a park that Mr. Marcos was the "prime suspect in the murder and he won't resign." Local pro-Marcos officials allowed the rally on the condition that opposition leaders from the Baguio area not be allowed to speak.

Sunflowers cover the mountaintops surrounding Baguio, and protesters turned them into a new symbol of opposition, showering the roadway with flowers as marchers passed.

### Kohl Resists Putting Strauss in Cabinet

BONN (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl sees "no reason" to shuffle his cabinet despite pressure to include Franz Josef Strauss, his spokesman said Tuesday.

"I am thankful for the team spirit and the friendly togetherness and I see no reason for a government reorganization," Mr. Kohl was quoted as telling his cabinet at a morning meeting.

The spokesman refused to expand on the statement. But it seemed to indicate Mr. Kohl had no immediate plans to bow to pressure from Mr. Strauss' Christian Social Union and give the Bavarian leader a cabinet post. Mr. Kohl's conservative Christian Democratic Union governs in coalition with the Strauss party and the centrist Free Democratic Union.

### UN Rejects S. African Plan for Charter

UNITED NATIONS, New York (AP) — The General Assembly overwhelmingly rejected Tuesday South Africa's proposed constitutional changes that would create separate parliamentary chambers for people of mixed race and Indians but which would still exclude blacks.

The assembly voted 141-0, with 7 abstentions, to approve a resolution introduced by Sierra Leone condemning the proposals, which were approved by South Africa's white minority in a referendum Nov. 2. The resolution rejected "the so-called 'constitutional proposals' and all insidious maneuvers by the racist minority regime of South Africa further to entrench white minority rule and apartheid."

The United States, Britain, West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal abstained.

### ERA Fails by 6 Votes in U.S. House

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House failed Tuesday to approve the Equal Rights Amendment. The vote was 278-147 in favor, but the amendment needed a two-thirds majority, 284 votes, to pass.

The proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which would prohibit discrimination based on sex, was approved by Congress in 1972. But it failed to gain ratification by 38 states by June 30, 1982, as required. The measure was reintroduced in Congress the following month and could be brought back to the House floor next year.

Tuesday's vote was seen as a victory for anti-abortion groups, although they had been barred under a House rule from offering a provision to maintain restrictions on government financing of abortions.

### For the Record

France has ratified a 1976 convention committing it to reducing substantially the dumping of waste salt into the Rhine. The measure, which was approved by the National Assembly and the Senate, ends a seven-year controversy between France and the Netherlands. (EIT)

France will continue atomic tests in the Pacific indefinitely. External Relations Minister Claude Chirac said Tuesday in Wellington after talks with New Zealand leaders. South Pacific nations have protested the tests. (AP)

Two police officials were sentenced Monday in the northern Indian state of Bihar to three years' hard labor for blinding suspected criminals with bicycle wheel spokes and sulfuric acid. The convictions were the first stemming from the blinding of at least 33 young men in 1980. Seventy persons have been indicted. (AP)

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has called a two-day meeting of the Nonaligned Committee on Palestine for Friday and Saturday, a government spokesman said Tuesday. The committee was created at the nonaligned summit in New Delhi this year. (AP)

Prime Minister Milka Planovic of Yugoslavia left Tuesday for an official four-day visit to Britain that will include talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the state-run news agency Tanjug said. (AP)

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**Turkish Cypriots Break Away**  
(Continued from Page 1)  
200,000 Greek Cypriots to abandon their homes in the Turkish-occupied region. Later, Turkish Cypriots living in the south moved north, completing the partition of the island.  
An estimated 120,000 Turkish Cypriots now live in the northern sector, where about 25,000 Greek troops are stationed. About 500,000 Greek Cypriots live in the southern portion.  
During the prolonged unification talks, the two sides agreed on the establishment of a two-part federation but had been unable to agree on the powers of the central government. (AP, Reuters)  
**U.S. Opposes Declaration**  
The United States expressed surprise and dismay over the independence declaration. The Associated Press reported from Washington. "We have consistently opposed a unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriot community," the State Department said in a statement.  
The independence declaration sparked angry reaction in Congress. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted unanimously to urge the administration to "call upon the government of Turkey to take without delay all necessary steps to reverse the illegal action."  
Representative Gus Yatron, a Democrat who is chairman of a House subcommittee on human rights, introduced a bill that would terminate aid to any country providing support or recognition to a Turkish Cypriot state.  
Last May the House Foreign Affairs Committee approved by a 14-13 vote a cutoff in aid to Turkey if Turkish troops remained on the island after three years.  
But the next day the committee added a waiver that would have allowed aid to Turkey if it was deemed necessary for NATO defense.  
On Monday, President Ronald Reagan signed a spending measure that included a provision calling for Cyprus to get \$15 million in humanitarian aid, with 20 percent to go to the Turkish side.

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## Castro Assails U.S. Invasion Of Grenada

Belmont, Thayer, News

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# Castro Assails U.S. Invasion Of Grenada

But Coup 'Opened Doors' To Aggression, He Says

By Richard J. Meislin

New York Times Service

HAVANA — President Fidel Castro of Cuba, denouncing the U.S. invasion of Grenada, says it came only after the men who had overthrown and killed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop "sank the revolution and opened the doors to imperialist aggression."

Speaking for 90 minutes Monday before an enthusiastic crowd of more than one million in Revolution Square, Mr. Castro drew repeatedly on images of Adolf Hitler and German Fascism to describe President Ronald Reagan and the Oct. 25 invasion.

The revolution in Grenada, he said, ended before U.S. troops landed at the airport that Cubans were helping to build at Point Salines. He said the revolution "could not have survived" the internal struggle led by Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard and that the "symbol of progress and independence" that Grenada had become "had been destroyed already."

Mr. Castro repeatedly praised Mr. Bishop as an exceptional revolutionary leader in whom he had the highest trust.

"The coup group never had such relations, or such intimacy, or such confidence," he said, adding that relations "were cold and tense" between Cuba and the new Grenadian government.

"There did not exist the most minimal coordination," he said, "between the Grenadian Army and the Cuban construction workers and collaborators" at the time of the invasion.

"The United States," Mr. Castro said, "intending to kill a symbol, killed a corpse, and on the contrary, resurrected the symbol."

He said Grenada would serve as the inspiration for revolutionaries in El Salvador, Nicaragua and the rest of the world, having shown that "the strongest forces can be fought and not be feared."

Mr. Castro's address preceded the burial ceremonies for the 24 Cubans killed during the invasion. They were buried 40 minutes later at the Colon military cemetery as an honor guard stood by solemnly and a military band played.

A ceremony for 13 Grenadians killed in the invasion and brought to Cuba was to be held Tuesday. Original reports said a total of 49 bodies were being brought from Grenada to Cuba, but a Cuban official said 12 were left in Grenada when they were positively identified as Grenadians, not Cubans.

At Revolution Square, Mr. Castro listed what he called the "19 lies" promoted by the Reagan administration to justify the invasion. As he read each one, members of the crowd chanted "Lies" and clapped and waved their flags.

He cited statements that the Cubans were responsible for the overthrow of Mr. Bishop, that American medical students on the island were in danger and were the primary reason for the invasion, and that Cuba was considering its own invasion and occupation of Grenada.

## Hotel in Tahiti Will Close Following Losses in Strike

The Associated Press

PAPEETE, Tahiti — The 201-room Tahara, one of Tahiti's largest hotels, said it was shutting down and looking for a buyer because it could no longer absorb losses from a three-week strike by hotel workers demanding a five-day, 40-hour week instead of the present six-day, 48-hour week.

The 200-room Tahiti Beachcomber said it had reopened, but the union threatened to ring it with pickets and force it to close again. Representatives of a third hotel, the 230-room Hotel Sofitel Maeva Beach, said they were willing to attend a meeting with union leaders but added that it would take at least two years for the hotel to recoup its losses.

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In Havana, President Fidel Castro of Cuba, left, his brother, Raúl, first vice president and armed forces minister, second from left, and other officials saluted the remains of 24 Cubans who were killed in the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

# Soviet Saw Grenada as Another Cuba, Sandinists Denounce Talks Plan

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, the Soviet chief of staff, reportedly told the Grenadian chief of staff in Moscow in March that, while two decades ago "there was only Cuba in Latin America, today there are Nicaragua, Grenada, and a serious battle is going on in El Salvador."

The remark is contained in what appears to be a photocopy of a memorandum prepared on the letterhead of the Grenadian Embassy in Moscow. The document was made public Monday by the State Department.

It was one of 21 newly released documents that the department says were captured last month after the invasion of Grenada. An initial packet was made public Nov. 4.

According to the report of Marshal Ogarkov's conversation with the Grenadian chief of staff, Major Erasmin London, the Russian said Grenada should be "vigilant at all times" against possible U.S. attack but that he was confident the United States could not reverse the trend in the region.

"Ogarkov pointed out that the United States would try now and in the future to make things difficult for progressive change in all regions and continents," said the report, which was drafted by Bernard Bourne, the Grenadian Embassy's minister-counselor.

"The marshal said that, over two decades ago, there was only Cuba in Latin America, today there are Nicaragua, Grenada, and a serious battle is going on in El Salvador."

Mr. Bishop was deposed in mid-October and killed Oct. 19. The United States invaded on Oct. 25. One document, labeled "secret," is a summary of decisions taken in Havana on June 29, 1983, by the Cuban Communist Party and the New Jewel Movement, which was the ruling party in Grenada.

In it, Cuba pledged to train technicians and other specialists for making billboards and posters, taking photographs and opposing religion.

One of the documents made public Monday indicates that Grenada was pressing the Soviet Union to give military and economic aid. The Soviet ambassador informed Mr. Bishop on May 24 of plans to ship 3,000 uniforms, 2,000 shovels, two coast guard boats, food and oil products. The Soviet Union also agreed to sell 40 jeeps, 50 trucks and 55 five engines in 1983 and 1984.

The ambassador said that, in accord with a military aid agreement, 100,000 rubles (\$130,000) worth of spare parts would be sent to Cuba, for use in Grenada. Mr. Bishop asked the ambassador for 20,000 tons of fertilizer as a grant, but the envoy said fertilizer was "the only product never granted."

■ Release of Prisoners Seen  
David Shribman of The New York Times reported from St. George's, Grenada.

U.S. officials said Monday that they expected the 148 prisoners in a detention camp being maintained by U.S. soldiers to be released in the next two days.

In all, according to figures released Monday, 1,130 Grenadians and Cubans had been taken to the camp just south of the landing strip at the Point Salines airport. The purpose of detention was to "screen and interrogate them," said James Dandridge, a U.S. Mission spokesman. "Once that is done, we are done with them."

He added, however, that U.S. officials expected that additional people would be taken into the camp.

In another development, officials of the new government of Grenada said Monday that 30 citizens of foreign nations had been "invited to leave" the country because they posed "a potential security risk."

■ 5 Take Office in Grenada  
Five members of Grenada's provisional government were sworn in Tuesday and the acting U.S. ambassador, Charles Gillespie, announced that U.S. forces would be withdrawn from the island no later than Christmas. The Associated Press reported from St. George's, Grenada.

After the swearing-in ceremony, Mr. Gillespie said U.S. troops would be out "certainly by Christmas." The withdrawal would be "within the 60 days" required by the U.S. Congress, he said, or earlier if Grenada's interim government requests it.

Nicolas Braithwaite, acting chairman of the nine-member council that is to run the government until elections can be held in about six months, said the panel was meeting immediately to begin "taking the administrative decisions of government."

"My first impression," he said, "is that the financial situation will create great difficulties for us" in resuming some of the required programs and services for the Caribbean island of 110,000 people.

Mr. Gillespie said that "from the world's viewpoint, there is now a government here. All of the basic workings of government have to be brought back in."

Four of the council members were unable to attend the ceremony and will be sworn in later. The swearing in was conducted by the island's governor general, Sir Paul Scoon.

"Are the comandantes beginning to worry that the very security system developed for them by their Cuban and Communist-bloc associates will endanger them," he said.

# U.S. Archbishop Attributes Tensions With the Vatican to Misinformation

By John Dart

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops has acknowledged that some tensions exist between the Vatican and the U.S. Catholic Church. But he attributed them largely to misinformation and said that Pope John Paul II had supported U.S. bishops.

Archbishop John R. Roach of Minneapolis-St. Paul said Monday that the pope's recent cautioning of U.S. bishops against yielding ground on women's ordination, priestly celibacy and birth control was not from "a stern pontiff bent on taking us to task," contrary to some interpretations in the press.

The pope's "basic message to us has been one of collegial encouragement and support, not rebuke," Archbishop Roach, who was addressing the U.S. bishops at their fall meeting, said.

If John Paul has singled out the American church for special attention, he added, it is because the pope wants the church to be exemplary.

The tensions that do exist arise from "misperceptions and misinformation," he said. As an example, Archbishop Roach told of a Vatican cardinal who was alarmed by the rapid rise in annulments granted over the last decade in the United States but who "didn't recognize the reason for it" and "quarrelled with the qualifications of our people" on the marriage tribunals.

The American church was allowed, beginning in 1970, to streamline the process for handling annulment requests, an action that sent the annual figure of annulments granted from 5,000 to 48,000 within several years.

Archbishop Roach, who is ending his three-year term as president, said that Rome could get wrong information a number of ways, one source being unhappy Catholics in a diocese.

"There are many people in my own diocese," Archbishop Roach said, "who feel a tremendous obligation to tell the Holy See what a bad job I'm doing in Minneapolis."

Fears also have been raised by some Catholic leaders that the Vatican wants to curb unauthorized innovations in seminaries and by the religious orders. In two separate Vatican-initiated studies, U.S. bishops were put in charge of the inquiries, and they have tended to

put a positive interpretation on the papal intentions.

"We should cooperate fully and positively," Archbishop Roach said, "making use of the opportunities it affords us to contribute meaningfully at every stage."

## Car Bomb Kills Man in Ulster

The Associated Press

ARMAGH, Northern Ireland — The chairman of the district council here was killed Monday night when a bomb exploded as he tried to start his car, police said. Security sources said the victim, Charles Armstrong, who was in his 50s, was a major in the Ulster Defense Regiment. Five other members of the predominantly Protestant force have been killed this month.

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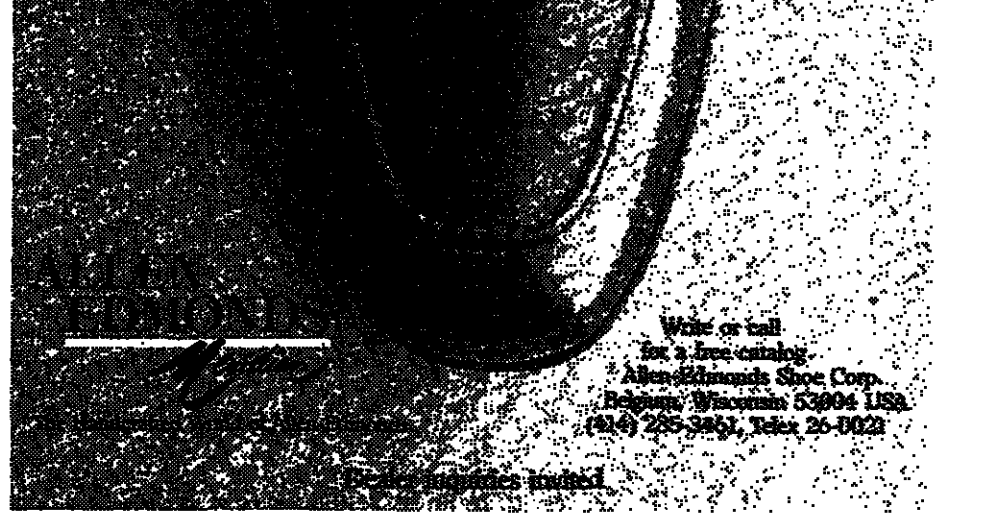
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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A South Korean Bungle

President Reagan had a demanding assignment in South Korea, and he bungled it. His proper task was to reassure the South Koreans, who have suffered savage attacks from their communist neighbors in recent months, while at the same time quietly encouraging the Seoul government to relax its tight grip on its own people. Mr. Reagan did provide assurance on the security front — in a tone of unusually high emotion. His performance on the democracy front was something else.

The human rights issue had been much discussed before Mr. Reagan arrived. So it was revealing that President Chun Doo Hwan, having calculated what the traffic would bear, put some hundreds of South Korea's peaceable and patriotic dissidents under house arrest. The president's party, questioned about the detentions, professed to be unaware of them. Did the imperatives of protocol or "quiet diplomacy" compel him to be a submissive partner in his host's excess of security zeal? The explanation from the White House, that the United States does not interfere in its friends' internal affairs, was a joke.

The Reagan administration regularly declares that its policy of pressing human rights issues quietly in South Korea pays off. But in

Seoul over the weekend, Mr. Reagan conducted a policy of loud diplomacy. He did not simply stay publicly mute about South Korea's violations. He strongly praised its "continued progress." It was no routine speechwriter who had him welcoming President Chun's "far-sighted plans for a constitutional transfer of power in 1988" — yes, 1988. It was a satirist.

The vicious hostility that South Korea faces across the Demilitarized Zone helps explain some of its lapses. At its worst it is a fair and enlightened place compared with North Korea. It is factually wrong to say that one is as bad as another, and politically tendentious to use that assertion to argue that Washington should review its security tie to Seoul.

But some 30 years of the American presence should have convinced all South Koreans — and, one hopes, North Koreans — that the United States is a faithful ally. The same 30 years should have convinced South Koreans, especially the self-chosen military leadership, that they only burden their nation's relationship with its principal friend in the world by ruling with an unnecessarily harsh hand. Mr. Reagan is inclined to overlook that. Many other Americans are not.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Capitalism for the Military

The military appropriations bills now taking final shape in Congress do nothing to resolve a paradox: Despite the largest real-dollar peace-time military program in history, U.S. forces have been stretched thin by a few peacekeeping operations and the invasion of Grenada.

One cause of the disparity between effort and result is the cost of weapons. The new ships, planes and tanks now being ordered carry unit prices so high that even the Pentagon can afford dangerously few. When these weapons break down, the spare parts turn out to be even more expensive.

The cure is not more appropriations. It lies in a bill introduced last month by Senator Charles Grassley, Republican of Iowa. "We want to see the Defense Department apply the same principles and values for purchasing goods and services as all other Americans do. And for one simple reason: It works." So said Senator Grassley in introducing what he calls the "creeping capitalism" bill.

It would compel the Pentagon to increase by 5 percent each year the share of the contracts that are advertised for competitive bidding, until 70 percent of the Pentagon's dollars are competitively bid. At present, according to a study by the General Accounting Office, a mere 6 percent of Pentagon money is spent competitively, mostly for items like paper clips and note pads. The most obvious symptom of the lack of bidding is the price paid for spare parts. Thus Boeing charges the air force \$1,118.26 for the plastic cap that protects the leg of a stool in the AWACS radar plane.

Contractors blame the Pentagon for ordering spares in small quantities, and justify their fancy prices as including officially sanctioned overhead. But they have manipulated the Pentagon's spare parts ordering system to their advantage by regularly increasing prices without respect to cost, or by preventing the Pentagon from buying directly from subcontractors. As the Senate has been learning in current hearings, Pentagon functionaries who question the system are subject to punishment.

The Pentagon's abhorrence of competition affects not only the price of weapons but something far more serious: their quality. Sole-source suppliers are much more likely to produce unreliable goods than those who must regularly compete to renew their contracts. The air force is at last beginning to perceive a connection between competition and quality. For years it has had problems with the F-100 engine used in its F-15 and F-16 fighters. In choosing an improved engine, it is making Pratt & Whitney, the sole supplier of the F-100, compete with General Electric. As a result, says Lieutenant General Lawrence Skantze, it is getting "very good engines with warranties and guarantees that we've never been able to get before. . . . In a sole-source environment, we didn't have a prayer."

That is an appalling verdict. The competition that Lieutenant General Skantze now supervises is a notable departure for a major weapons contract. It is Senator Grassley's sound purpose to make the exception the rule.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Cruise Missiles Reach Britain

In one sense the arrival of cruise missiles and their eventual deployment makes no difference to the nuclear equation and thus has no bearing on the likelihood of war. But in another sense, that in which the senior partner of the alliance is seen as peering out its frontier more purposefully, the cruises are apt to be perceived as demonstrating a preparedness for war as much as a determination to prevent it. The missiles provide scope for the growth of suspicion between members of the alliance.

It cannot be maintained that relations within the alliance are at all healthy when the ground for these suspicions, as in the dual-key controversy, is so self-evidently fertile. The misgivings in Britain illustrate the need for a more equal defense partnership between Europe and the United States.

— The Guardian (London).

The first American cruise missiles are here on British soil. Britain should have its own key. But, with or without that dual key, we accept the case for this first batch of American warheads. Cruise is not only a deterrent to nuclear war. Paradoxically, it can also be the spur to a new nuclear treaty between East and West.

— The Daily Mail (London).

According to the latest opinion poll, a full 94 percent of the British people believe that London should have dual control over the cruise missiles to be deployed in Great Britain so that the United States could not fire the missiles without British consent. The British government believes that such a "two-key" system is unnecessary and might harm the credibility of the nuclear force in Soviet eyes. But if Mrs. Thatcher changes her mind under

political pressure and decides that dual control would be desirable after all, Washington should not try to talk her out of it. The missiles, after all, will be on British soil, and there are precedents for dual-key arrangements.

Actually the U.S. finger will not be alone on the nuclear trigger, even without a dual-key arrangement. As the deputy supreme commander of NATO reminded newsmen the other day, NATO rules already provide that any decision to use nuclear weapons assigned to the alliance must be made collectively.

British prime ministers have generally been satisfied with an agreement worked out between London and Washington in the 1950s that provides, to quote Mrs. Thatcher, that "no nuclear weapon would be fired from British territory without the permission of the British prime minister." There has always been a certain amount of sentiment, however, in favor of arrangements that would make it physically impossible for the U.S. president to overlook that commitment and act on his own.

As the anti-nuclear campaign in Britain has progressed, the demands for a dual-key system have grown louder. For both Americans and Europeans, the important thing to remember is that the purpose of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles is to prevent the Soviets from using their SS-20s to bully the Europeans. The United States, with its armada of strategic weapons, does not need Euro-missiles for its own defense. That being the case, the United States has no cause to feel strongly one way or the other about the dual-key issue. If the time comes when the Thatcher government decides that political reality requires the strengthening of British control over the missiles, Americans should quietly go along.

— The Los Angeles Times.

## Let the Press Help Grenada to Get a Press

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The argument about America's reasons for invading Grenada goes on. So does the occupation. History's judgment will depend on results of the invasion in the longer term, and those results will depend on what happens next.

It is of the greatest importance that U.S. troops withdraw quickly. No matter how warm the welcome, an occupation force soon wears it out. But Grenada has no local police. They were absorbed into the People's Revolutionary Army. So the rapid arrival of a transition force is needed to assure a return to normalcy.

Equally important, for development of a responsible and democratic government — something that President Reagan pledged to restore but that Grenada has never known — is a free press.

Harold Hoyt, editor of The Nation in neighboring Barbados, said on the telephone that "a strong and independent press would have had a lot to do with preventing what happened in Grenada in the last five years." Mr. Hoyt runs an independent, critical newspaper that competes with a pro-establishment daily and has curbed the government of Barbados at times.

There was one abortive effort by Leslie Pierre to publish an opposition paper in Grenada four years ago. He was detained. Alister Hughes maintained a precarious existence as an independent journalist who originally supported Maurice Bishop's New Jewel Movement. He turned against it because of political prisoners and press repression. Both know what freedom means.

Any chance for development of a government based on popular consent and regional cooperation requires a local press that is not beholden to any officialdom. It is disturbing that the governor general, Sir Paul Scoon, has claimed the power to ban public meetings and censor the press. According to Oliver Clark, who publishes The Gleaner in Jamaica, Sir Paul has not imposed censorship as yet.

The independent newspapers in the English-speaking Eastern Car-

ibbean are mounting an effort now to help get a Grenadian paper started. But they have meager means. This is an opportunity for the rest of the press, which has flourished on freedom, to show that it is willing to contribute to its principles as well as carp when they are violated.

The moment is especially meaningful because it coincides with the big debate at UNESCO on a "New World Information Order," which would endorse the right of government controls. One euphemism is the need to "protect journalists," no doubt the reason for absence of UNESCO complaint about Washington's refusal to let reporters cover the Grenada invasion. The Reagan administration used the same excuse — which is about the first time it has agreed with UNESCO.

Another UNESCO euphemism is the "right to information," which clearly means the right to know all the news a government considers fit to print, and no more.

United States, inter-American and international organizations established to safeguard press freedoms have watchdogs to monitor the debate. Washington is threatening to cut off its large contribution to UNESCO's budget if the principle of press control is endorsed.

A barrage of heavy-caliber words is being exchanged at UNESCO's surrealistic Paris headquarters. In Grenada, the issue is real and immediate. For the same reason that the U.S. invasion was easy, because the island is small, it would be easy and inexpensive for the big guns of the world's free press to help a Grenadian publication join their numbers.

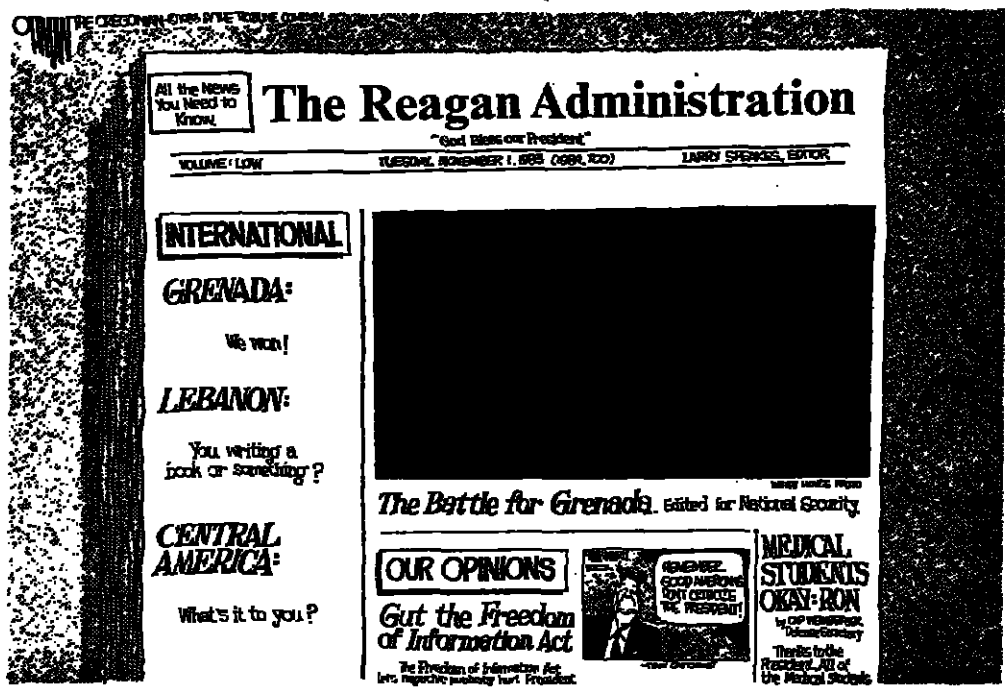
The needs, according to local people, are elementary. They are typewriters, photographic paper, computers, travel and maintenance expenses for experienced Caribbean journalists to help train a local staff. The urgency is to get it going before either a U.S. military establishment or Grenadian officials impose their

ideas of information requirements. No government, whatever it professes, can be relied upon to assure press freedom. That is not a job for the administration in Washington but for the individuals and organizations who do not think that democracy can be the gift of any army or regime but think that it needs its own defense by information.

The sooner elections can be held in Grenada, the better for all. But there are serious difficulties precisely because free political parties never developed. It is in the interest of the United States to get the marines out of the island and let Grenada work toward its own democracy.

A vigorous local press and radio could provide the first, best step. For once, instead of deploring the press of the United States, the rest of the hemisphere and the Commonwealth could act as well as talk. A gesture of help would be widely noticed. It could weigh on UNESCO and world opinion more than the marines in the longer future.

The New York Times.



## In Defense of Arafat, Engineer of a National Revival

By Edward Said

NEW YORK — What does Syria hope to accomplish by backing the mutiny within the Palestine Liberation Organization? Nothing less than the final rout of Yasser Arafat — at a cost of many innocent lives. President Hafez al-Assad wishes to replace King Hussein of Jordan as the negotiator for Palestine, and thereby to extend his influence well beyond Lebanon. Yet Palestinian rights cannot be recovered by Syrian guns or maneuvers.

In early September Mr. Arafat returned to Tripoli. It was a tragic but inevitable decision.

Tripoli meant that he preferred to be with the refugee-camp dwellers who were his first and most loyal constituency. It also meant that he would inevitably confront Syria and the PLO mutineers it controlled.

For most Palestinians today, Mr. Arafat's era in the PLO has been the decisive political and psychological fact of their national identity. Between 1948 and 1968, when Mr. Arafat emerged as a major leader, Palestinians were forgotten people — refugees, displaced persons, a nation dispossessed and unrecognized. Mr. Arafat and his Fatah loyalists set out to shape a national community: He built institutions, dispensed arms and instilled a sense of hope and pride.

Beyond that, Mr. Arafat did two supremely important things. First, he made the PLO a genuinely representative body. Even his enemies knew that Mr. Arafat and the Palestinian will — although this was not always

clearly and consistently articulated — were in a sense interchangeable. By 1974, when he appeared at the United Nations, he had put the Palestinian people and their cause before the world. To speak about the Middle East now, everyone had to reckon with the Palestinians.

Second, he was the first popular Palestinian leader to formulate the notion that Palestinians Arabs and Israeli Jews would — indeed must — seek a future together on an equal footing in a shared territory. To this day, no Israeli leader has responded to the moral challenge and humane audacity of this vision.

True, Mr. Arafat's leadership was endlessly problematic. His vacillations, his questionable involvements with extreme groups and nations, his legendary toleration of corrupt and incompetent subordinates, his frequent inability to seize political opportunities (some would say his incapacity for real leadership) — all these carried him a just share of criticism, most notably after the Jordanian debacle in 1970 and the Lebanese disaster of 1982. But he was always open and personally incorruptible. His commitment to his people and cause had no limits. He seemed both fearless and gentle to those who encountered him — although far too few Americans and Israelis saw him as anything but a terrorist threat.

Now there is a credible alternative to Mr. Arafat. Certainly the muti-

schemes, support and money, too much, too late, to the wrong people. The months to come will bring the ruthless deployment of American, Israeli and Syrian military power. Palestinian nationalism will not be canceled, although it will undoubtedly be set back. On the West Bank and Gaza, in the camps of Lebanon and Syria, in the Gulf region, in Europe and North America, Palestinians are solidly behind Mr. Arafat. This following represents much more than a commitment to a man: It is a commitment to a vision of the future based on pluralism, justice and political resolution of the claims of both Jews and Arabs in Palestine.

If this kind of future is put off indefinitely, there will be upheaval, violence and misery for a long time to come. Certainly the PLO insurgents, Syria, Israel and the superpowers have little else to offer.

The writer, who comments frequently on Palestinian issues, is professor of English at Columbia University in New York and author of "Orientalism." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Christians and Jews

Regarding the report "To French Cardinal, Vatican's Theme of Repentance Should Extend to Jews" (HT, Nov. 8) by Henry Tanner:

Cardinal Roger Etchegaray's more than 200 colleagues at the recent Roman Catholic Synod of Bishops may also wish to recall the following quotation while they reflect on the cardinal's profoundly important message:

"We can never lay exclusive claim to being God's people, as though we had replaced those to whom the Covenant, the Law and the Promises belong."

We affirm that God has not rejected His people the Jews. The Lord does not take back His Promises.

We Christians have rejected Jews throughout our history with shameful prejudice and cruelty. God calls us to dialogue and cooperation that do not ignore our real disagreement yet proceed in mutual respect and love. We are bound together with them in

a single story of those chosen to serve and proclaim the living God.

The quotation, from the Declaration of Faith, is in the revised Book of Confessions of the Southern Presbyterian Church. The text originated in 1976 and is believed to be the first such statement by any Christian body as part of its confession.

M.B.C. DOV.

### Play by the Rules?

Regarding "The Origins of Reagan's Foreign Policy Failures" (HT, Oct. 31) by William Pfaff:

Mr. Pfaff argues for the respect of law, but what he suggests would mean perpetuating a situation in which the United States respects international law strictly while the Soviet Union or its henchmen would seize hold of one country after another. That this is the state of affairs in the world is demonstrable, and not

## Deterrence Shouldn't Be Ignored

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — In the years after World War II, America joined in a number of arrangements aimed at stabilizing the international scene. Which one has worked best?

The United Nations was the most ambitious. It has been useful in some cooperative humanitarian and scientific efforts and in some efforts at mediating conflict. But it has fallen far short of its goal of providing a neutral international forum to which nations can turn to resolve disputes, while renouncing the use of war.

Most of the regional security pacts have fared no better. Allies have quarreled or failed to provide effective common measures of defense. NATO has probably been the most successful, but it was unable to prevent Soviet repression in Poland, East Germany, Hungary or Czechoslovakia, or to keep Greece and Turkey from battling each other.

Serious problems also have afflicted the international finance system. While a worldwide depression has been averted and many nations have made spectacular gains, inflation has been endemic; trade and currency imbalances have sent dozens of countries reeling into recession; and the gap between have and have-not nations has grown worse, not improved.

Remembering all this, it is accurate to say that the most effective creation of the postwar world was the system of nuclear deterrence enforced by the United States and the Soviet Union.

That system was designed for one purpose only: to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war. As we approach the end of the fourth decade of the nuclear age, a period in which there have been hundreds of other wars, it has worked to perfection. That can be said about few other institutions or arrangements in this turbulent time.

The point is pertinent because it is evident that we are about to enter a period of highly emotional talk about the horrors of nuclear weapons and the terror of nuclear war.

As we near next month's start for the deployment of a new generation of nuclear weapons in Western Europe and the inevitable decision by the Soviet Union to retaliate by deploying new weapons of its own, Americans are getting a total-immersion course on the dangers of life and death in the nuclear age.

In the last few weeks I have read, two-hour-raising books on the subject: "S.I.O.P. The Secret U.S. Plan for Nuclear War," a non-fiction account by Peter Hingle and William Arkin, and "Trinity's Child," a novel about nuclear war by my colleague at The Washington Post, William Prochnau.

A couple of weeks ago a group of scientists held a conference in Washington on "The World After Nuclear War," presenting chilling evidence that a nuclear exchange would destroy civilization as we know it, at least in the Northern Hemisphere.

Americans can see dramatizations of the tragic consequences of nuclear war at movie theaters in the film, "Testament," and on the home screen next Sunday with the much-publicized program, "The Day After."

All of this is designed to produce a spasm of revulsion at the consequences of nuclear war. It will almost certainly do that. Coming at the start of a presidential campaign in which the Democratic challengers have been steadily increasing the rhetoric of their commitment to "end the nuclear arms race," the effect on policy decisions — both in Washington and in Moscow — cannot be exaggerated.

So it behooves us now to think clearly and calmly about the most important issue in the world.

The potential of death and destruction on an unprecedented, almost unimaginable scale has been there since America and the Soviets exploded the first nuclear weapons. That is why American presidents of both parties during a period of more than 50 years, have accepted as an imperative both the maintenance of the nuclear deterrent and the pursuit of nuclear arms-control. As Dwight D. Eisenhower said, the nuclear weapon forced us to see that the essential struggle is not nation against nation, but man against war.

Americans understand that we must continue our effort to control the costs and the destabilizing effects of the nuclear arms race. It is equally important that rightful revision at the consequences of nuclear war should not blind us to the fact that the system of mutual deterrence has prevented that war from occurring.

Edward Hume, the scriptwriter of "The Day After," is quoted in The New York Times as saying, "I would like to see people start to question the value of defending this country with a nuclear arsenal." That attitude is dangerously wrong. It can bring on the catastrophe that all rational beings want to prevent.

The Washington Post.

## FROM OUR NOV. 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1908: China's Dowager Empress Dies**  
PEKING — The Dowager Empress of China died [on Nov. 15]. Tzu-hsi was the real ruler of China for nearly thirty years, or since the beginning of the period of her regency. On State occasions, when she and her adopted son, the Emperor, appeared together, it was she who occupied the dragon-throne. The Emperor preceded her in death by about twenty-four hours. Her extravagance and greed of power won for Tzu-hsi a comparison with Catherine the Great, but China made great strides forward while she directed the Government. On the day of the Emperor's accession she induced him to sign a formal convention, with no fewer than twenty-five articles, reserving to her as many attributes of sovereignty.

**1933: 'Island' Airfields in Mid-Ocean?**  
WASHINGTON — Plans to establish a transatlantic airline between the United States and Europe, with intermediate "floating islands," have been announced by Daniel C. Roper, secretary of commerce. The scheme, according to Roper, would involve the expenditure of \$30,000,000, and a 24-hour service between America and Europe is contemplated. To test the efficiency of floating bases in mid-ocean a quarter section of a "floating island" will be constructed and put through rigorous trials before the Government commits itself further to this novel scheme. Even this experimental "island" will cost \$1,500,000. More than 10,000 men will find employment for two years in the development of the plan.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Elvis Costello: Clockwork Rock

By Michael Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — After Declan McManus recorded his first album, "My Aim Is True," for Stiff Records in 1977, his manager decided to call him Elvis. Elvis Costello wore horn-rimmed glasses and his mild-mannered Buddy Holly image was the antithesis of the aggressive untamed beats and clashes of the Punk then in fashion in his native London.

"My Aim Is True" was a hit. He was compared to Randy Newman (a big influence on his vocal style), John Lennon and Ray Davies of The Kinks. He wrote prolifically; emotional, lucid (often quietly bitter) songs on a variety of subjects including the BBC, the war between the sexes, and Sir Oswald Mosley. His third album, "Armed Forces," sold half a million copies.

He went into a slump at the end of the decade, followed by what he called "an extreme, hysterical period of drinking and taking drugs." His depression was widely discussed in the rock press. "Imperial Bedroom" sold only around 200,000 copies. His gambles stopped paying off, he worried that he had lost his touch. This year, with "Punch the Clock," he has come back stronger than ever and the skinny kid who was paranoid about his audience and shied away from the press has matured into an available, even verbose, explainer at the age of 28, with the air of an older statesman.

Isn't it kind of greedy for a sensitive musician who can discuss Bertolt Brecht, Billie Holiday, Hank Williams and Isabelle Adjani to get depressed because his product sells "only" 200,000 copies? He smiled, leaned back on the sofa and stared into space. He was wearing the same black suit, black shirt and blue loafers he wears on-stage: "Maybe it was because I liked that one the most up until that time, and it was the least successful."

"Imperial Bedroom" was a complicated record with a lot of musical options on it, a lot of my interests. I didn't want to be limited to just a disco or rock beat. I knew I was being ambitious, ignoring all the current trends. I mean it was arrogant to say 'the hell with the human league.' I'm going to do this anyway. I put a lot of myself into that album and my audience went down by more than half. You know the audience is there but you didn't get them. I'm not interested in being a martyr, a cult artist, that's not what I set out to be."

His father, Ross McManus, was a trumpeter and singer who worked cabarets and was a sideman with

the Joe Loss big band, an English Glenn Miller clone. His father kept up with the hits of the day and there were Beatles and Who records around the house as he grew up. Costello told Rolling Stone magazine: "My father went a bit psychotic about the edges in 1968. He grew his hair quite long; he used to give me Grateful Dead records, and Surrealistic Pillow." Costello exchanged them for Marvin Gaye and Otis Redding albums, which he would hide when friends came to visit: "I didn't want to be out of step."

Overcompensating, he went even further out of step — out of line, a lot of people thought — after "Imperial Bedroom," cutting a country music record in Nashville. "It was in some way blasphemous. Obviously it was not authentic but I still maintain it's more sincere emotionally than the sentimental pop that most country seems to have fallen to. I'm not an American country artist. I never pretended to be. I'm an English person with an unnatural love of Hank Williams who projected a certain depressed element of my personality on simple lyrics which I welcomed as a release from the precious confusions of some of my own songs."

"Punch the Clock" is selling "better than my last four albums put together." It includes the ballad "Shipbuilding," inspired by the Falkland Islands war, about "the irony that the men and women doing their jobs back in shipyards to build ships to send their sons off to get killed." He wanted an instrumental solo that would agree with the sentiment. He decided on a trumpet, preferably by somebody with a distinct personal sound. Miles Davis was obviously an impractical idea. He called Wynton Marsalis, who was interested, but they could not match schedules. Then Chet Baker played The Canteen, a London club.

Some years before, Costello had found a Baker recording of "The Thrill Is Gone." He was fascinated by the risks he heard him take, and by his trumpet sound. "It was like a voice. I was making up words to that song before I knew there was a vocal to it. I brought it along to a BBC radio show where you play your favorite records, and the host went to the library and brought

## Portraits to Be Restored

The Associated Press  
WASHINGTON — Portraits of Daniel Webster and other 19th-century senators damaged by a Capitol bomb blast last week will be restored and back in place early next year, it was announced.

back Chet's vocal version of the same song. He sings like he plays, he has one of the best voices I ever heard. I became a real fan, started hunting down everything I could find. So when Chet came to town I approached him and he came to the studio at one o'clock in the afternoon, early for him, and did it wonderfully. His playing was perfect for the song, somehow frail and strong at the same time."

Costello identifies with Baker, he is like him in his own way; feeling the need to take risks, though vulnerable when they fail. "But you have to do that from time to time, otherwise you end up chasing somebody else's bandwagon. I'd get bored fast."

On a winning roll now, he continues to believe that "something real can also be successful." Thinking back, he evaluates his first quick success: "I had something that resembled something original. It wasn't original but it was close enough to fool enough people long enough for me to get a head start before anyone could pin me down. And I've managed to keep ahead ever since."

Elvis Costello: Vienna, Nov. 16; Berlin, Nov. 18; Copenhagen, Nov. 20; Stockholm, Nov. 21, 22; Lund, Sweden, Nov. 24; Göteborg, Sweden, Nov. 25; Oslo, Nov. 26; Hamburg, Nov. 28.



Singer Costello: "Something real can also be successful."

## 'Dear Anyone': Return to Sender

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Jane Lapotnik (as was suggested by "Pia" on Broadway and in London a few years back) is an extremely starchy and musical lady. What we still need is a mood musical for her to star in. "Pia" was essentially a play with songs; "Dear Anyone" (at the Cambridge) is a catch of a kind of collage made up of bits of "Miss Lonelyhearts" and echoes of a long-running TV series called "Agony," which once starred Maureen Lipman, the wife of this show's author, Jack Rosenthal.

With music by Geoff Stephens and lyrics by Don Black, "Dear Anyone" takes us into a curious kind of time warp: Though conceived and written on this side of the Atlantic, it appears to have been put together by men with a deep sense of nostalgia for mid-'60s New York like "How to Succeed in Business" or "Promises, Promises."

It is as though Stephen Sondheim's "Company" or even "A Chorus Line" had never happened. There is a laborious opening number that takes about 20 minutes to say about urban Manhattan angst what Sondheim said in the first four lines of "Another Hundred People." There is Stubby Kaye warming over his "Guys and

Dolls" performance and adding the odd echo of "Fiorello" for true Broadway nostalgia. We have a show with about 15 subplots but no center, a show that might (like Black's "Tell Me on a Sunday") have worked for about an hour on a record or as half of "Song and

## THE LONDON STAGE

Dance" but as a whole evening looks desperately stretched. The show's last line, "No, really — everything's terrific — help!" is a wonderfully apt summary of a musical that has some good numbers, in between most of which it lurches into deep trouble. Obviously the story of a telephone operator on a New York paper (presumably of the tacky-tabloid variety) who rises to be its agony columnist but loses her soul in the process, it bears all the traces of a concept on which nobody has quite agreed about anything.

Rosenthal's plot starts by lurching off in various directions after the correspondents who write in with their problems. Mercifully he soon settles down in the newspaper office where Lapotnik is getting richer and nastier (though amusing) with every letter that tumbles onto her desk. Meanwhile Stubby Kaye is mysteriously being elevated from delivery boy to features editor, while out there on the street below living Davies is desperately trying to think up some new choreography for the pedestrians, most of whom seem to be suffering from arteriosclerosis.

There's no thought here about New York life that Sondheim hasn't already expressed better in a musical. Indeed there's no thought here that Black himself hasn't expressed in "Tell Me on a Sunday," and then again you could argue that there's no thought here at all. "Dear Anyone" may have the dubious distinction of being the first musical in history to include a song about premature ejaculation, and it may at times degenerate into a tasteless and soggy shambles with a score about right for a 1957 big-band concert. On the other hand, it also has times (usually involving Kaye) when its appalling sloppiness, broken-backed and loose-leaf book is forgotten and an old-fashioned if ersatz Broadway joy is allowed to rise up from the footlights. For Lapotnik and Kaye alone, "Dear Anyone" is well worth a look. My guess is that in a thin season it would have done well enough; with its other musicals opening between now and Christmas it may have to fight hard for a share of the market.

And talking of musicals in trouble, over Waterloo Bridge the Old Vic is back in business with a new Tim Rice-Stephen Oliver musical show called "Blondel," a desperately underwritten affair ap-

parently set in a lobby of the Plantagenet Hilton.

For the new Old Vic itself I have nothing but praise: A £2-million (\$3-million) refurbish has led to wonderfully refurbished foyers and bars as well as total redecorating so that you can now stretch your legs in wonderful luxury. More important, they have pulled out the false thrust stage that Sir Laurence Olivier unwisely built there during his 1960s National Theatre occupation, and as a result the old Victorian acoustics have been superbly restored.

I wish I could be as enthusiastic about the opening show: As a Christmas pantomime treat for undemanding children it might just about get by, belonging as it does to the school-play tradition of Rice's "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat" rather than "Superstar" or "Evita." But as a central figure for a musical, Blondel rates somewhere between Horatio and Will Scarlett: an amiable nondescript historical bystander to whom nothing ever happened, he might just as well serve as a singing narrator for a story about Richard the Lionheart.

But once you reverse those roles and make Blondel the hero, you are left with a gaping hole where the center of the show should be. Rice is a versatile, witty and adroit lyricist, but he is no book writer and "Blondel" is for much of its time a plotless shambles. Oliver's score is workmanlike but oddly undynamic, and the central figures of the minstrel and his fairly faithful companion have been horrendously undercast, so that we are left searching the sidelines for incidental pleasures.

And in all fairness there are some of those; a quartet of jolly monks; a wonderfully manic villain from Chris Langham, and finally the endearing notion that Blondel and his backing group (the Blondettes, what else?) end up like a medieval Cliff Richard and female shadows. But that is a one-joke idea for which we have to wait a long time, and Peter James's production is unable to conceal the fact that "Blondel" has no motive and no energy to carry us through its undistinguished score. Occasional random gags (King Richard signing autographs on his way to the Crusades and then after his capture doing a haunting little number called "Saladin Days") work well enough, and the anachronism gags are as good here as they were in "Joseph." But they still don't add up to a show, least of all a show used to open a glitteringly restored theatrical palace. Rice without Webster may well not be a bad idea (Webster without Rice after all had his own disaster with "Jeeves"), and Rice with Oliver may even turn out to be a good one, but first of all they need a show to work on, and "Blondel" certainly isn't it.

## Cross-Indexing a Few Notes on Biographers

By Michael Kernan

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — So what is biography exactly? Is it history? Is it frozen gossip? Must it be about the great and famous? Is it the work, as someone once said, of "an artist on oath?"

And what if the writer views the subject through a system, Marxist, Freudian, Catholic, behavioral or God knows what? Can it still be a great biography? And is it harder to write about the quick or the dead, and in either case, what do you do about the relatives?

And why is it that a biography of Camus sells 3,000 copies while a biography of Bruce Springsteen sells 104,000?

Thirty published biographers and a bunch of other people spent two days discussing these things at a Library of Congress seminar, "In Celebration of Biography," and they didn't get to first base.

Everyone did seem to agree that the biographer shouldn't step onto the canvas and say, "See? Here's

the Oedipus Complex at work. Now, the significance of the step-mother is — Just tell the story."

And that's what they did best, as the seminar warmed up. Like, how do you pick your subject?

A Scott Berg (Maxwell Perkins, Samuel Goldwyn) went to Princeton mainly because it was where his idol, F. Scott Fitzgerald, had gone. Swimming deliciously in the Fitzgeraldiana rather manically preserved there, including the wall he threw up on, Berg connected with biographer Carlos Baker, who led the undergraduate to Hemingway and Thomas Wolfe. They led the student in turn to their great editor at Scribner's, Maxwell Perkins.

Berg caught fire. He checked out of the library the one book extant on Perkins, kept it for 2½ years so no one else would find it and be inspired. He read every page of it in Baker's huge cache ("he let me take 10 a day, and I'd come in every morning like a drug addict for his fix"), became so excited he almost forgot to write his senior thesis, finally blurted it all out in

four weeks, 250 pages worth, eight pounds of paper. Won a prize for it.

He went home and kept writing. By the time Doubleday editor Thomas Congdon (now of Congdon and Weed) discovered him, he had scribbled 3,000 pages. Congdon got him to cut out the Fitzgeraldesque, Hemingwayesque, and Wolfesque passages, taught him to let the voices of the writers themselves speak, helped him create a biography.

Old pictures can be a tremendous help, David McCullough (Theodore Roosevelt) noted. A picture of a tree driven through a house inspired him to write a book about the Johnstown Flood. A vintage photo of the square at Independence, Missouri, can be studied for hours to give a sense of Harry Truman's world. And today videotapes and filmed interviews are building superb source material for tomorrow's biographers.

And there are all those questions to which everyone has different answers. In fact, one had a sense of lines forming at the seminar. If the session had gone on another hour we might have heard some sharp words.

"Take psychobiography. You could blame Teddy Roosevelt's buck teeth on a trauma in breastfeeding," said his biographer, Edmund Morris, but that would turn

the book into a case history rather than a life. Yet psychology enters into every biography, colleagues pointed out, including the psychology that dictates the author's every decision and selection.

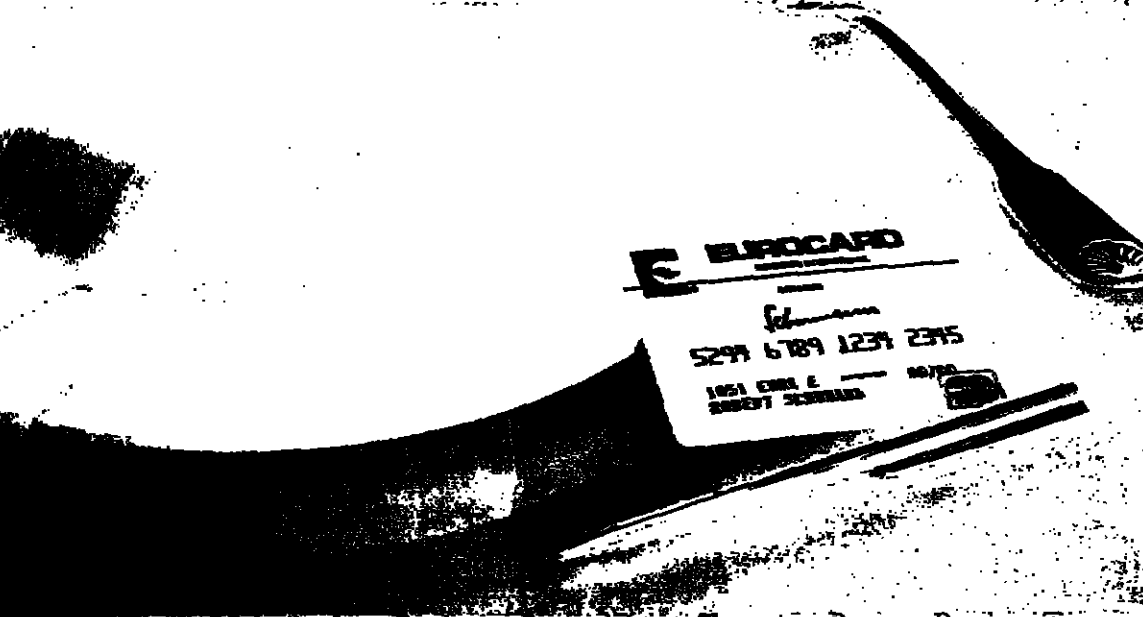
Take overview. Should a subject be seen only as contemporaries saw him or her? On the one hand, inserting modern judgments, especially in the form of direct comment, locks a biography into a generation or even a decade. On the other hand, new discoveries have given us major insights about Mozart, for instance, so that his old biographies are really talking about a person who has since been revealed to us as quite different.

"At best, biography is the art that conceals art," Edmund Morris said. Speech must be compressed, facts orchestrated, the writer's intrusions reduced until, with luck, the subject comes through transparently. At best, it is definitely art, and not an easy art either, certainly not as easy, as someone observed, as "writing 800 pages on buggery in ancient Egypt."

"Tolstoy's grandson told me the old man wanted to do a biography of Peter the Great," said Robert Massie (Nicholas and Alexandra, Peter the Great), "and he spent three years taking notes. But he decided it was too difficult. So he wrote 'War and Peace' instead."

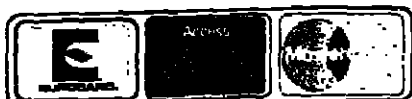
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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1983

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

### Hasselkus to Steer BMW South Africa In Automaker's Drive to Raise Output

Walter Hasselkus is to take over the wheel at BMW South Africa as the West German car maker pumps 400 million rand (\$85.4 million) into its operations there in an effort to double production.

Mr. Hasselkus, 41, currently is managing director of BMW (GB), where sales have doubled to 25,000 cars a year since he took over the British unit in 1980. Mr. Hasselkus is to take up his new post as managing director of BMW South Africa in Johannesburg early next year. He is to succeed Eberhard von Koerber, who is to become head of overall sales at BMW. Mr. von Koerber is to be based in the Munich head office.

The South African operation, BMW's only car-making facility outside West Germany, currently produces about 15,000 cars a year. BMW sells all these vehicles in South Africa, giving it a 5-percent market share there, Mr. Hasselkus said.

Mr. Hasselkus, who is West German, said that BMW sees the South African economic scene brightening in the second half of next year and BMW's market share rising to "at least" 6 percent. A company spokesman was more optimistic. He said BMW's South African market share next year would hit 10 percent, owing partially to the fact that the new plant will produce BMW's smaller models. Previously, BMW only made its top-of-the-line models in South Africa.

Paul Layzell, 42, who currently is the British unit's sales director, is to succeed Mr. Hasselkus as managing director of BMW (GB).

### Macfarlane Named Chief of Bytec Unit

Some 50 companies worldwide are making portable computers, but George Macfarlane is undaunted.

Mr. Macfarlane has been appointed managing director of Bytec-Gulfstream Ltd., the new European subsidiary of Bytec Management Corp. of Ottawa. In his new U.K.-based post, Mr. Macfarlane is responsible for sales and marketing of the company's Hyperion portable business microcomputer in Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

Mr. Macfarlane concedes that it is a fiercely competitive market but he has high hopes for the Hyperion. One of the factors that Mr. Macfarlane thinks will make the Hyperion shine is that it is compatible with IBM's personal-computer software. "You must be IBM-compatible to succeed," he said. He also feels that Hyperion's competitive price tag of \$4,000 and its "good looks" will be a major selling point. It's "beige, but a super design—a nice product to look at and to feel."

Since August, when the Hyperion began selling in Europe, the company has sold 800 to 1,000 units, Mr. Macfarlane said, adding that the company will be shipping about 1,500 units to Europe during the next three months. Projected sales for the Hyperion in Europe for the year ending Jan. 31 are \$2 million to \$2.5 million, he said. Mr. Macfarlane said Hyperion currently has about 12 to 15 percent of the total worldwide portable computer market, a figure he hopes will hit 25 percent in a year.

He expects competition to get fiercer in the middle of next year, when he predicts IBM will announce that it is entering the portable computer race. "We'll have something better and less expensive than IBM," he said confidently.

### Other Appointments

Richard A. Bailey has been appointed managing director of Lilly Industries Ltd., the British subsidiary of Eli Lilly & Co. Mr. Bailey, who is based in London, succeeds Gary Clark, who was transferred to the drug concern's head office in Indianapolis. Sidney Ansell succeeds Mr. Bailey as Lilly's vice president. Europe. Mr. Ansell formerly was president and general manager of Eli Lilly do Brasil in São Paulo.

In addition, A. Clark has become general manager of Eli Lilly Italia in Florence. Succeeding him as Lilly Industries' director of pharmaceutical marketing for the United Kingdom is T.S. (Ron) Clifford.

Fidelity Bank of Philadelphia has appointed Jean-Pierre Galy a senior vice president. Mr. Galy is head of the bank's Europe/Middle East/Africa division and general manager of the London branch.

First National Bank of Chicago has named J.S. Baine general manager of its London branch, succeeding George C. Berghall, who was transferred to Hong Kong as general manager of CIBC Finance Ltd., a unit. Previously, Mr. Baine was a general management consultant with McKinsey & Co. in Chicago, where he led the team that advised the bank on international strategy.

A.M. Desany has been appointed manager of Lloyds Bank International (Belgium) in Antwerp. He previously was in the London head office as manager, aircraft finance. In addition, G. Remannier has been named manager of the Stuttgart branch of Lloyds Bank International. Formerly, he was assistant manager in Frankfurt.

Deutsche Bank has appointed a vice chairman of Barclays Bank effective Jan. 1. Mr. Pelly is to remain a vice chairman of Barclays Bank International and is to assume responsibility for group staff matters from Julian Wathen, who is to relinquish his vice chairmanship upon his retirement in April. He is to remain a director.

Toshio Nagai has been named managing director of Honda (UK), succeeding S. Nagasaka. Mr. Nagai comes to London from the Tokyo-based parent, Honda Motor Co.

Scandinavian Airlines System has named Jens Helms Larsen area manager for Spain and Portugal, effective March 1. He will succeed Jørgen Høe-Knudsen, who will move to SAS's head office in Stockholm as director of marketing for Central and Eastern Europe. Mr. Helms Larsen currently is based in Vienna as sales administration manager for Austria and Eastern Europe.

—BRENDA HAGERTY

## U.S. Output Rose 0.8% In October

By John M. Berry  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. industrial production rose a seasonally adjusted 0.8 percent in October, the smallest monthly gain since last February, the Federal Reserve Board reported Tuesday.

With the increase, the index of industrial production, which measures the output by the country's factories, mines and utilities, surpassed its previous peak reached in July 1981, just before the recession began. The October index was 154.8 percent of its 1967 level, the Fed reported, also only slightly above another peak reached in March 1979.

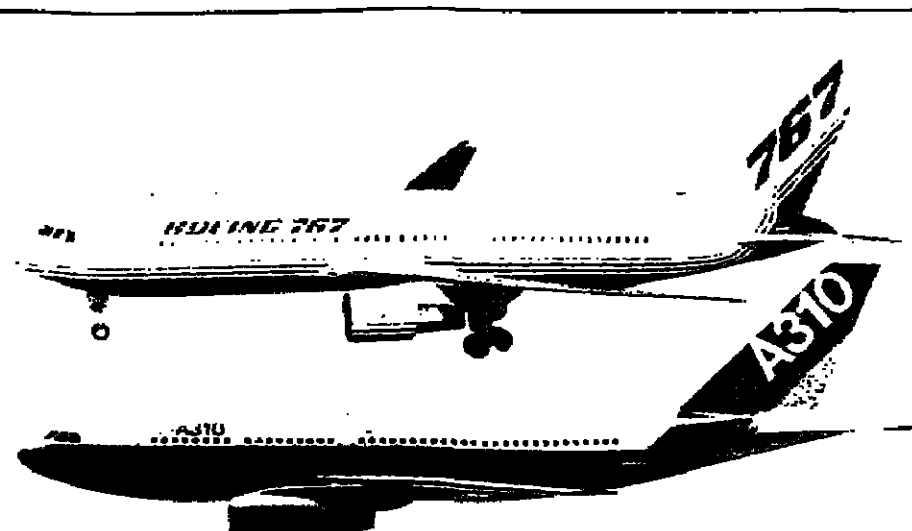
Output of business equipment increased 2.2 percent last month. Production of consumer goods and construction materials, which were responsible for much of the gain in the overall index in earlier months of the recovery, went up only slightly last month.

The 0.8 percent rise last month followed revised 1.3 percent gains in both August and September. Those increases were earlier reported as 1.2 percent and 1.5 percent, respectively.

The smaller monthly increase was generally in line with the expectations of forecasters who believe that the pace of the economic expansion has begun to slow. Since the recession low of November 1982, the index has risen 14.1 percent.

But the latest data on new factory orders, and the September decline in the ratio of total business inventories to sales to match its post-recession low of 1.35 set in June, indicate that production will

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 2)



The Boeing 767, top, and a competitor, the A-310 built by Airbus Industrie.

## Boeing's Prospects Are Improving As Its Competition's Troubles Grow

By Bill Sing  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s decision Friday to cancel its proposed MD-90 and MD-100 jetliner programs because of a lack of orders has again raised a troubling prospect for the world's airlines: Boeing Co.'s domination of world jetliner sales eventually may turn into a virtual monopoly.

The move by McDonnell Douglas, which leaves it with only one commercial aircraft program, means that Boeing and Europe's Airbus Industrie will be the only two companies attempting to make a "family" of different-sized commercial jetliners.

But while Boeing's share of worldwide jetliner sales is rebounding due to an upturn in orders, Airbus's fortunes are caught in a down-draft.

The European consortium, which makes the A-300 and A-310 wide-body jets, recently has been forced to cut its planned production rate 30 percent because of a virtual collapse of orders and loss of some critical sales competitions to Seattle-based Boeing. And Airbus Industrie's major hope for the future, a proposed 150-seat standard-bodied jet

called the A-320, faces serious competitive challenges, analysts say.

Although Boeing's recent success in the high-risk industry could change, analysts say its advantages over rivals are growing.

Boeing's manufacturing costs, already the lowest in the industry as a result in part of its higher volume, will be helped by a recent cost-saving contract with its machinists union, analysts say. In contrast, McDonnell Douglas's attempt to win a similar contract from the United Auto Workers has resulted in a month-long strike.

Boeing's reputation for producing reliable planes has been enhanced by the performance of its new 757 and 767 jetliners, which have met or exceeded the company's initial claims on fuel efficiency.

Perhaps more important, Boeing should at least be able to maintain its market share into the 1990s, analysts say, because airlines that are ordering Boeing's new planes now are likely to order the same models again to minimize the numbers of aircraft types in their fleet.

However, such dependence on Boeing has ominous implications for the airlines. Without compe-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

## Bonn Is to Seek Changes in Laws On Bank Loans

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

BONN — The West German government, prodded by the near collapse earlier this month of one of the nation's largest private banks, said Tuesday that it would seek to enact by January long-awaited changes in banking law that mandate the consolidation of foreign affiliates in bank balance sheets.

The new rules are crucial to the future growth of West German bank lending, as bank regulations limit the volume of loans to 18 times a bank's basic capital.

Until now, large West German banks skirted this regulation by re-servicing to such foreign affiliates as those in Luxembourg's Euromarket for international lending, whose activities were not consolidated in the banks' balance sheets.

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, who announced the legislation at a news conference, after reporting to the cabinet on the bailout by about 20 banks of Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co., a large private bank, said the draft law's principal feature was "bank supervisory consolidation, through the inclusion of foreign subsidiary banks."

Schröder Münchmeyer, he said, "underlines the urgent need for this legislation."

The legislative offensive comes amidst mounting concern among central bankers over a sharp decline in Euromarket lending by international banks that are hard-

pressed by problem loans to

cash-strapped countries in Eastern Europe and the Third World.

Thus, West German banks are seeking a five-year adjustment period to soften the impact of their loan reductions. Mr. Stoltenberg said the request would be "carefully examined."

Under an agreement with the Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, the banks have informally scaled down their credit exposure in recent years. But Deutsche Bank, the market leader, said last year the total volume of its loans, including foreign subsidiaries, was about 19.6 times basic capital. Loans of Dresdner Bank, the No. 2 bank, are said to be the equivalent of about 23 times basic capital.

Irregularities at Schröder Münchmeyer involved high-risk loans to IBH Holding A.G., a construction-machinery company in which the bank has a 7.5-percent stake, that are thought to have been conducted partly through a Luxembourg subsidiary.

The banks have staunchly resisted tighter legislation and said they would seek liberal adjustment periods, if the law took effect.

But bank officials, who expressed concern in recent days that Schröder Münchmeyer's near collapse could spark renewed demands for more stringent limits to the banks' industrial shareholdings or their loans to corporate borrowers, in addition to consolidation, could generally breathe more easily.

"It does not seem appropriate," Mr. Stoltenberg said, "to conclude from the particular case of Schröder Münchmeyer a general demand for more government involvement in our liberal bank supervisory system."

## 3M Agrees to Establish a Wholly Owned Company in China

The Associated Press

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. said Tuesday it has agreed in principle with Chinese authorities to establish a wholly owned company in China.

Company officials said the new venture would be the first in post-revolutionary China to be wholly owned by a major foreign corporation. They said previous foreign investment in China has been on a joint-venture basis.

The announcement said Minnesota Mining, also known as 3M, plans to invest initially in a Shanghai facility that will make products related to telecommunications, electric-power distribution and the manufacture of electrical machinery. These could include cables, resins and connectors.

"This is a modest beginning to what we hope and expect will be a growing 3M presence in China," Lewis W. Lehr, chairman and chief executive, said in Shanghai. Copies of his statement were released in St. Paul.

He called the venture "something of an experiment both for China and for 3M."

Lee Horn, manager of public relations for Minnesota Mining in New York, said company officials declined to disclose how much money was being invested in the new venture.

Mr. Lehr and other senior 3M executives were in Shanghai to meet with Chinese officials and visit the site of the 3M facility. In St. Paul, where 3M has its corporate headquarters, the announcement was made by Gary Pint, vice presi-

dent, electrical-products group.

"In working with us to start a wholly foreign-owned company in China, the Chinese authorities are demonstrating their willingness to consider new forms of foreign investment," Mr. Lehr said in Shanghai. "And, for our part, 3M has been doing business with China since 1973, but we realize we need to become more familiar with the art of doing business in China."

The agreement was described as the result of three years negotiations with the Chinese Ministry of

Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and Shanghai municipal authorities.

Although 3M is to be the sole owner of its China company, the unit will have close working relationships with several Chinese entities, including the Shanghai Electrical Machinery Corp. and the Shanghai Insulating Material Plant. The 3M facility is to occupy about 12,000 square feet (1,080 square meters) in a building owned by the Shanghai Insulating Materials Plant and initially will employ about 30 workers.

"Although China is interested in a variety of 3M products and technologies, we proposed that we start making products for telecommunications and electric power distribution because these can contribute directly to meeting China's national priorities," Mr. Lehr said.

He said his company "will begin this operation with clearly defined and readily obtainable goals and then build on that success."

"That's a formula that worked for 3M in more than 50 countries and we're confident that it will work in China," he said.

## N.Y. Stocks Decline After 5 Days of Advances

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange lost ground Tuesday for the first time in five sessions.

IBM skidded and dragged the rest of the market with it after Prudential-Bache lowered its earnings

estimates on the computer giant. Blue chips American Telephone & Telegraph and General Motors also slumped.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 3.87 Monday, Tuesday closed down 6.1 to 1,247.97. The average had gained

39.23 points over the previous five sessions.

Declines led advances 899 to 707 among the 2,007 issues traded. Volume totaled 77.8 million shares, down from the 86.9 million traded Monday.

"This slide was inevitable in light of the gains we have made over the past week," said Trude Latimer of Evans & Co. "The late pullback Monday indicated what would happen today."

"Bache's lowering of IBM's earnings was the biggest weight on

the market today," said Harry Villac of Sutro & Co. of Palo Alto, California. "This stopped many other stocks."

But Mr. Villac said "last week's rally showed this market really means business about pushing to new highs in the near future."

Although the Federal Reserve reported on Monday a \$2.5-billion decline in M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, federal fund rates rose because of an increase expected in Friday's report.

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 15, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.L.	G.S.	S.F.	S.P.	D.C.
Australia	2.977	4.407	111.97	36.81	0.1849	5.513	128.61	31.106	
Belgium	36.25	80.71	20.37	6.57	3.2021	15.149	25.1	5.4	
Canada	2.277	3.775	20.37	32.84	1.03 X	4.925	123.85	27.5	
France	1.485		3.775	12.05	2.4644	4.48	80.79	3.20	14.22
Germany	1.2129	2.465	1.485	0.7376	0.0077	0.2334	0.0184	0.0427	6.1027
Italy	1.365		1.485	0.7376	0.0077	0.2334	0.0184	0.0427	6.1027
Japan	1.615	172.84	304.23		5.0075 X	27.184	1.4994	374.72	6.449
Netherlands	2.161	3.598	80.725	26.34	0.153	7.211	3.777		22.47
Spain	16.558	6.17	2.352	4.874	1.2043	0.1047	45.609	1.829	6.1553
Sweden	1.3518	1.227	0.7495	0.3575	1.5775	3.191	57.253	2.271	10.1456

## Dollar Values

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.L.	G.S.	S.F.	S.P.	D.C.
Australia	0.337	0.610	0.011	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	
Belgium	0.027	0.050	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	
Canada	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	
France	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	
Germany	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	
Italy	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	
Japan	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	
Netherlands	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	
Spain	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	
Sweden	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	

## INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Nov. 15

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1M	4.14	4.14	4.14	4.14	4.14	4.14	4.14
3M	4.14	4.14	4.14	4.14	4.14	4.14	4.14
6M	4.14	4.14	4.14	4.14	4.14	4.14	4.14
1Y	4.14	4.14	4.14	4.14	4.14	4.14	4.14

### Key Money Rates

	United States	Britain	France	Germany	Japan
Overnight Rate	8 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8
Federal Funds	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
Prime Rate	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8
3-month Treasury Bills	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
6-month Treasury Bills	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
90-day Treasury Bills	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
3-month Eurodollar	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
6-month Eurodollar	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
90-day Eurodollar	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8

### GOLD PRICES

	A.M.	P.M.	Close
Gold	382.05	382.95	382.50
Gold (12.5 lbs)	382.05	382.95	382.50
Gold (100 lbs)	382.05	382.95	382.50
Gold (1,000 lbs)	382.05	382.95	382.50
Gold (10,000 lbs)	382.05	382.95	382.50
Gold (100,000 lbs)	382.05	382.95	382.50
Gold (1,000,000 lbs)	382.05	382.95	382.50
Gold (10,000,000 lbs)	382.05	382.95	382.50
Gold (100,000,000 lbs)	382.05	382.95	382.50
Gold (1,000,000,000 lbs)	382.05	382.95	382.50

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(Continued on Page 10)

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2-2-2008

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the following to





# IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GULF OIL CORPORATION

By now you should have received Gulf's Proxy Statement for its Special Meeting of Shareholders to be held on Friday, December 2, 1983 to approve your Corporation's plan of reorganization. **Your Board of Directors unanimously recommends this proposal as being in the best interests of Gulf shareholders.**

You may also have received soliciting material from several shareholders calling themselves "Gulf Investors Group" and headed by T. Boone Pickens, Jr. of Mesa Petroleum. You should know that this Pickens-headed opposition group did not own a single share of Gulf stock until three months ago. Now, this group wants Gulf shareholders to keep cumulative voting, which would make it possible for the group to elect one or two members to Gulf's Board without the need for the favorable vote of any other shareholder. In the opinion of Gulf management, directors elected that way are likely to become representatives of a particular interest group.

**By voting FOR your Company's proposed reorganization, you can help protect against a divided Board of Directors and expect that each member of your Board of Directors will continue to act in the interest of all Gulf shareholders.**

To abstain from voting is the same as a vote against the proposal since it is necessary that more than 50% of the Company's outstanding shares be voted FOR the proposal for it to be approved.

**We emphatically urge you to reject the Pickens opposition group.** A closer look at Pickens' past statements and actions would seem to indicate that his interests and that of his group are not the same as those of the rest of Gulf's shareholders.

Indeed, as recently as October 19, 1983, on a Cable News Network interview, Pickens flatly stated: "I just work for one crowd; that's the Mesa shareholder."

## THE MESA GROUP: HIT AND RUN?

Why is the Mesa group opposing your Board's proposal? In answering that

question it is important to consider the following:

■ **Newsweek** reported on October 31, 1983 that "most experts guessed that Pickens was out for a quick killing in Gulf stock," using "hit and run methods" to force "Gulf management to buy him out at a steep premium."

■ **The Wall Street Journal** of May 2, 1983 referred to Mr. Pickens' "image among some observers as somewhat of a corporate raider and profiteer" and then quoted Pickens, referring to a different situation involving other Mesa investments, "Sure, we're opportunistic. We're out to make money for [Mesa's] shareholders."

■ According to **The Wall Street Journal** on November 2, 1983, "Mr. Pickens' biggest credibility problem is the suspicion that he will hit and run—leaving those who followed him into the stock high and dry." **Indeed, the Mesa group has borrowed so heavily to buy their Gulf shares that, in the opinion of Gulf management, it is questionable whether they can afford to be more than a short-term investor.** The same Wall Street Journal article reported that Mesa itself faces net annual interest costs of \$24,000,000, or \$67,000 a day, to hold its Gulf shares.

■ **The Economist** said in its October 29, 1983 issue, "Mr. Pickens' best hope is to make such a nuisance of himself that Gulf, like Superior Oil, will grow weary and buy him out at a handsome profit." Speaking of Pickens' use of such a "strategy" in the past, an article in the **San Francisco Chronicle** on October 18, 1983 referred to it as "corporate blackmail."

■ **The Mesa group has hired investment bankers for a retainer fee of \$1,000,000 as part of its campaign against Gulf.** But under another part of the same arrangement **those bankers will be paid a fee of up to \$7,500,000 (including the retainer) if Mesa sells out its Gulf shares at a profit or a takeover bid is successfully made for Mesa itself.** In the opinion of Gulf management, this may mean that there is substance to the **Washington Post's** speculation on October 30, 1983 that Mesa wants to pressure Gulf into making an over-priced bid for Mesa in order to get rid of a nuisance.

**We believe that Mesa group's actions lead to a simple conclusion—the Mesa group is trying to protect its own "right" to disrupt Gulf's affairs by calling meetings, proposing charter amendments and placing its own special representatives on the Gulf Board.**

Remember, Pickens' duty is to Mesa shareholders and his group—not to you.

## MESA'S INCONSISTENCY

Consider whether the Mesa group is acting to further your interests in this opposition.

■ **Mesa has always been a Delaware corporation and has never elected its directors under cumulative voting.**

■ **Sunshine Mining Company, a member of the Mesa group, eliminated cumulative voting in 1980, when it chose to reincorporate in Delaware after spending 62 years incorporated in the state of Washington.**

■ **In fact, Sunshine told its shareholders:** "the general corporation law of Delaware affords a modern, flexible legal framework for conducting corporate affairs. Among other things, the Board of Directors believes that Delaware law provides greater flexibility than Washington law respecting the activities and management of the Company."

**In the opinion of Gulf management, Pickens and the management of Sunshine Mining Company owe you an explanation of how they can oppose the reorganization of Gulf on the grounds they stated when the shareholders of their own companies do not have such "rights".**

Pickens' double-standard is evident: According to him Delaware is the right choice for Mesa and Sunshine—but not for Gulf. Ask yourself: Is Pickens really acting in your interests?

■ **Finally, on March 31, 1976, in his annual report letter to the Mesa shareholders, Pickens stated:** "The various proposals for breaking up the major integrated oil companies are ill conceived and, in the long term, would be extremely detrimental to the energy situation."

Today, Pickens is beating a different drum. In the press and elsewhere he advocates spinning off assets, establishing royalty trusts and liquidating assets. Such actions, as applied to Gulf, would, in the opinion of Gulf management, be to the detriment of reinvestment in exploration and would inevitably lead to a reduction in reserves.

Certainly, we believe Pickens should tell you why the proposals were "ill conceived" in 1976 and why he now advocates such proposals to Gulf's shareholders in 1983. **In our opinion, Pickens' sole purpose is to further the aims of the Mesa group, not yours.**

**We do not trust the motives of Pickens and his so-called "Gulf Investors Group". We do not believe you can afford to trust them either.**

Your Board and management is making solid gains, taking bold actions and enhancing your investment.

Don't you agree that Gulf should continue on its strategic path and not be sidetracked by schemes intended to serve the short-term goals of a select few? Your Board and management are not only open to, but continue aggressively to search for actions to further the overriding objective of enhancing share value. **The shareholders of Gulf Oil Corporation should have a Board of Directors that can act in the best interests of all of the Company's shareholders.**

**Whether or not you have previously signed a proxy, please express your support of Gulf's proposal by signing, dating, and mailing the WHITE proxy card. Remember, your latest dated proxy is the only one that counts.**

The management and Board of Directors thank you for your support of your Company.

*James E. Lee*  
James E. Lee  
Chairman of the Board and  
Chief Executive Officer

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**If you have any questions or need assistance in voting your shares you are encouraged to call D. F. King & Co., Inc. at (212) 269-5550 in New York, (312) 236-5881 in Chicago, or (415) 788-1119 in San Francisco or Georgeson & Co. at (212) 440-9800. Please call collect. Gulf has also established the following toll free numbers (800) 255-4853 and for Pennsylvania residents only (800) 222-2152.**











**Tables include the nationwide prices  
Up to the closing on Wall Street**

[illegible]

## Readers

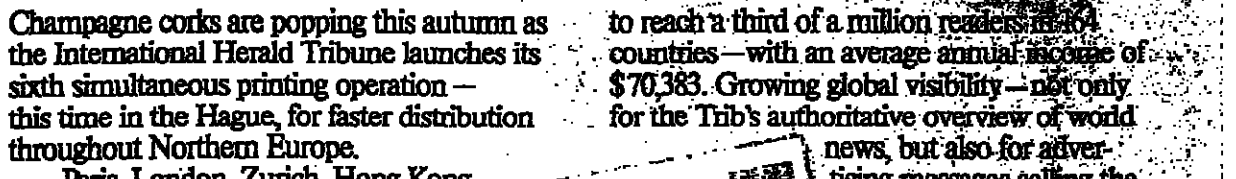
**BONN** — West Germany's inflation-adjusted gross national product will show an increase of 3.1 percent in 1983 and at least 7.2 percent in 1984, Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg predicted Tuesday.

The economy shrank by an inflation-adjusted 1.1 percent in 1982.

Mr. Stoltenberg said that government income rose 3.8 percent in the first 10 months of this year from the year-earlier level, well above the 2.4-percent increase predicted for all 1983.

At the same time, government spending grew only 2.1 percent, compared with a planned increase for the full year of 3.5 percent.

Net 1984 borrowing by public authorities — the federal government, state governments and local authorities — is expected to total about 65 billion Deutsche marks (\$24.3 billion).

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Nov. 5

[illegible]



# Penney Won't Stock Adam For Christmas

*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK—J.C. Penney Co. has said that it will not carry the Adam home computer during the Christmas shopping season because of "problems of availability."

J. Duncan Muir, a spokesman for Penney, the nation's third-largest retailer, said Monday the move "right now is just for Christmas." He added, "We don't know what will happen after that."

Penney has thus followed K mart Corp. in not selling the Adam line, made by Coleco Industries, this season. The announcement raised a possibility that the computer system, which includes a tape-storage system for data and a printer, might be hard to come by in the next few months. The computer has been selling for about \$600. Because of a price increase announced last week, however, it is expected to rise to about \$750 after Jan. 1.

were made after the Soviet wheat-crop forecast was reduced by 5 million tons, to 80 million tons, while the prediction for feed grain production was raised by 5 million tons, to 108 million tons. The revised estimates reflected data published by the Soviet Union in October.

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## Increases 0.8%

ity for consumers fell. Total output by utilities went down 0.9 percent following a 1.7 percent drop in September.

The large 2.2 percent increase in business equipment was a continuation of strong gains in that sector. Output of defense and space equipment rose 1.2 percent.

Another sign that increases in industrial production likely will be lower in coming months was that production of materials, such as auto parts, that are used in producing other goods rose only 0.9 percent in October. That was just about half the average gain in the previous three months.

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100	2.5	28 16	15 1/2	16	+	1/4	Ryvofac Ryan F s
100	3	247 25 1/2	34 1/2	25	-	1/4	

+(w) RBC Int'l Control Fd.	\$ 16.09
+(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd.	\$ 10.71
+(d) RBC Mon. Currency Fd.	\$ 20.29
+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd.	\$ 7.32
<b>SWISS BANK CORP.</b>	
-(d) American Value	SF 500.50
-(d) D-Wort Bond Selection	DM 118.27
-(d) Dollar Bond Selection	\$ 129.23
-(d) Florin Bond Selection	Fl. 171.34
-(d) Intervestor	SF 74.58
-(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 461.75
-(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel.	SF 102.44
-(d) Switzerland New Ser.	SF 248.50
-(d) Unity Bond Select	SF 77.08
-(d) Universal Fund	SF 99.22

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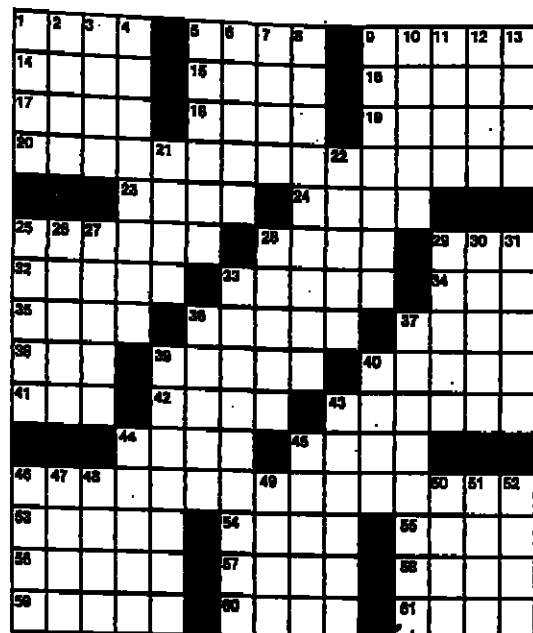
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**ACROSS**

1 Giant fishhook  
3 Partner of Jesse  
9 Name in a Rand title  
14 Etc.'s relative  
15 Baltic feeder  
16 Hoisting machine  
17 Biopla  
18 Venetian cash  
19 Richard D'Oyley  
20 Start of a James A. Garfield quotation  
23 Dendals  
24 Kind of master  
25 Sudden fall  
26 X. A. Porter's "Noon"  
29 Gained a lap  
30 Christmas-card figure  
31 Dead duck  
34 Rab or bah  
35 Electric company client  
36 Run-and-water drinks  
37 Wilecism  
38 Conventional  
39 Forms droplets  
40 Sentiments of an elector  
41 The Naug holiday

**DOWN**

1 "—burst!"  
2 At the apex  
3 Portuguese folk song  
4 Flail in water  
5 Original babyist, e.g.  
6 Placid farewell  
7 Feudal thrill  
8 Paraphernalia  
9 Finger pointer  
10 Plot for an A-frame  
11 Carefree adventure  
12 Con (humor)  
13 Caroler's offering  
22 Traffic divisions  
23 Visit often  
26 Result  
27 —Orange  
28 Herman or Allen  
29 Row in a race  
30 Originate  
31 Transcribed  
32 Beled by a certain force  
36 Ligurian Sea port  
37 Activity of conquerors or pacifiers  
38 17th places  
40 Ill-gotten gains  
43 Ice ax  
44 Latium courtyards  
45 Fretil states  
46 Basky insect  
47 Where the Hawks fly  
48 Meander  
49 Ripsnorter  
50 Caspian feeder  
51 Content with successfully  
52 —high to a grasshopper

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**JUMBLE** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
by Herri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OPTIA  
ROUCS  
CARCIT  
CATIMP

ANSWER: "A" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LIVEN FLUID INNING DEFAEME  
Answer: The dentist grew fat because almost everything he touched was this — FILLING

## WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.	EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Algeria	14	10	W	0	London	12	8	W	0
Amsterdam	11	7	W	0	Madrid	14	10	W	0
Berlin	11	7	W	0	Moscow	14	10	W	0
Brussels	11	7	W	0	New Delhi	24	20	W	0
Cardiff	11	7	W	0	Shanghai	14	10	W	0
Copenhagen	11	7	W	0	Singapore	24	20	W	0
Dublin	11	7	W	0	Tokyo	14	10	W	0
Edinburgh	11	7	W	0					
Geneva	11	7	W	0					
Hamburg	11	7	W	0					
Helsinki	11	7	W	0					
Istanbul	14	10	W	0					
Lisbon	14	10	W	0					
London	12	8	W	0					
Luxembourg	11	7	W	0					
Moscow	14	10	W	0					
Munich	11	7	W	0					
Nice	14	10	W	0					
Paris	11	7	W	0					
Prague	11	7	W	0					
Rome	14	10	W	0					
Stockholm	11	7	W	0					
Taipei	24	20	W	0					
Tel Aviv	24	20	W	0					
Tokyo	14	10	W	0					
Zurich	11	7	W	0					

**MIDDLE EAST**

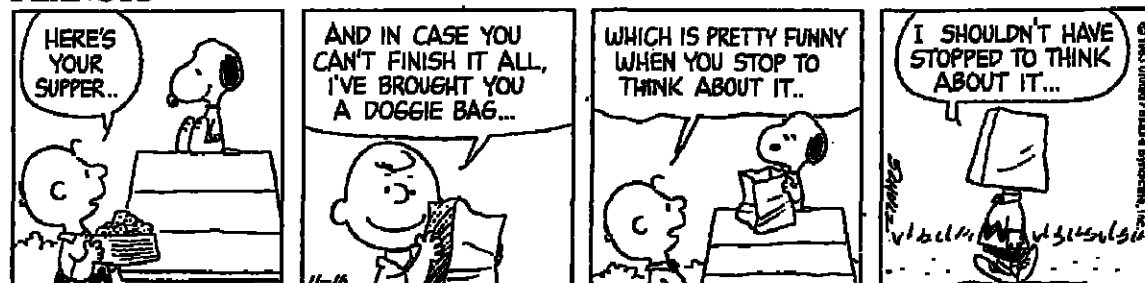
Amman 14 10 W 0  
Beirut 14 10 W 0  
Damascus 14 10 W 0  
Jerusalem 14 10 W 0  
Tel Aviv 24 20 W 0

**OCEANIA**

Auckland 14 10 W 0  
Sydney 14 10 W 0  
Wellington 14 10 W 0

**WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST** — CHANNEL: High, FRANKFURT: Fair and cold. TEMPE: Partly cloudy. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. LOS ANGELES: Partly cloudy. PARIS: Partly cloudy. TOKYO: Partly cloudy. SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy. SYDNEY: Partly cloudy. WELLINGTON: Partly cloudy.

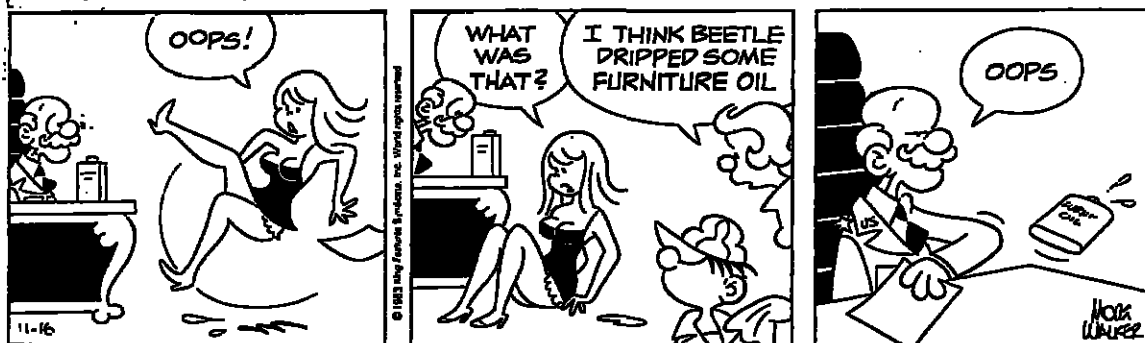
## PEANUTS



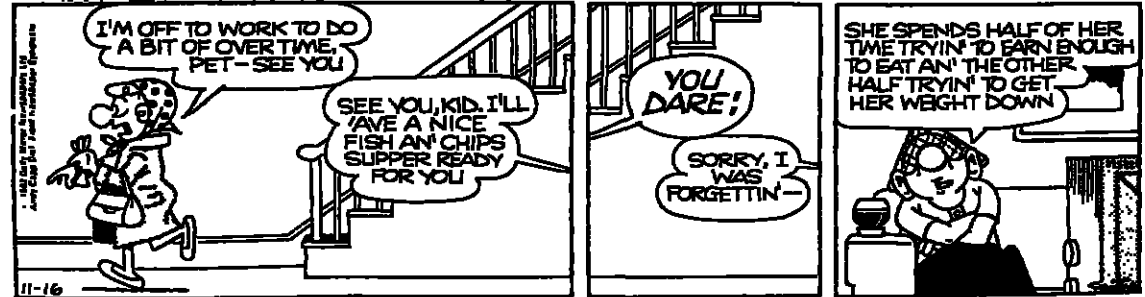
## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



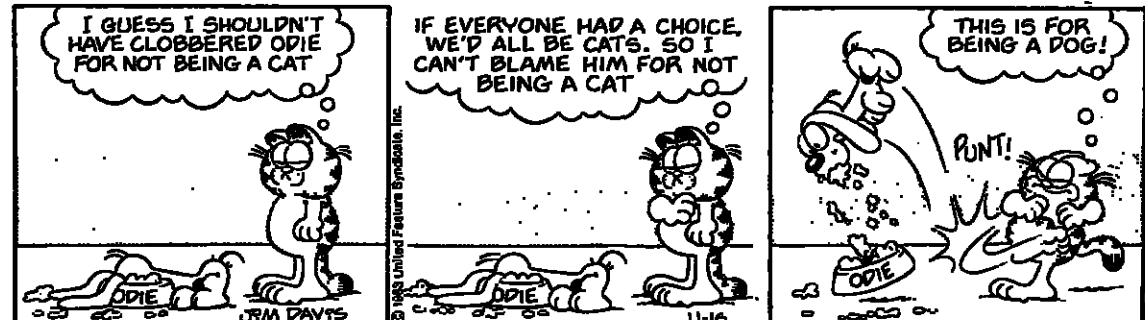
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## Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto	High	Low	Close	Change
3275 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
10000 Agri Ind	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4

## Amsterdam

Amsterdam	High	Low	Close	Change
3275 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
10000 Agri Ind	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4

## Other Markets

Other Markets	High	Low	Close	Change
3275 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
10000 Agri Ind	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4
20000 Alcan	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+ 1/4

## BOOKS

### WILD JUSTICE

The Evolution of Revenge

By Susan Jacoby. 387 pp. \$17.95.

Harper &amp; Row, 10 East 53d St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

SUSAN JACOBY takes the title of her intelligent new book from a line in Francis Bacon's essays, "Revenge is a kind of wild justice, which the more man's nature runs to, the more ought law to weed it out." It is Jacoby's contention that despite modern society's distaste for this primitive and disturbing emotion, revenge is a legitimate impulse in human nature, and it occupies a legitimate, indeed necessary, place in any scheme of social justice. Her study attempts not only to trace the shifting relationship between revenge and the idea of law, but also to define those forms of revenge that are consistent with the values of a civilized society.

This, of course, is an enormously ambitious task, and potentially a most rewarding one, for the subject cuts across social, moral, religious and political boundaries, and Jacoby uses historical and literary material to give her personal observations resonance and weight.

Certainly this methodology has been used effectively in the past, beginning with Robert Burton's classic study, "The Anatomy of Melancholy," a study that is at once an investigation into the causes and symptoms of an emotional state and also a remarkable document of Jacobean scholarship. Recent attempts to employ a similar approach include A. Alvarez's heady study of suicide, "Savage God," and Joseph Epstein's examination of "Ambition, the Secret Passion."

Jacoby, on her part, makes a brave, if somewhat unsatisfying, effort to trace the evolution of revenge "from the collective, hereditary vendetta that prevailed in the earliest stages of civilization to a system of law in which crime becomes an insult to the community as well as to the family or tribe and punishment becomes a public rather than a private duty."

What "Wild Justice" suffers from is a lack of focus. The definition offered of the vindictive drive — the need of human beings "to avenge their injuries, to restore a sense of equity when they feel their integrity has been violated" — is broad enough to apply to just about everything from lovers' quarrels to the Holocaust, and Jacoby attempts to do just that. Among the case studies in "Wild Justice" are Jean Harlow's shooting of her former lover, the Scarsdale diet doctor, Herman Tarnower; the execution of Adolf Eichmann; the duel between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton; the 1982 massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut, and the trial of Charles Manson.

The result is a sprawling, soft-edged book that discusses a host of important issues under the umbrella of revenge, but never really ties them together. As a collection of essays, however, "Wild Justice" is frequently brilliant. Jacoby possesses a fierce intelligence and a nimble, unfettered imagination, and she has the ability to write about dense subject matter with clarity and discrimination. Her appraisal of the changing role of the avenger in literature and her analysis of how a double standard has been applied to women as victims and victimizers — these are particularly fine.

Equally perceptive is her chapter on the role that religion has played in defining our attitudes toward revenge. Having expertly dis-

mantled a set of stereotypes — the images of the Old Testament God of vengeance and the New Testament God of mercy — Jacoby expounds upon the contradictory attitudes toward forgiveness and retribution contained in both the Christian Gospels and Talmudic writings of the time. She then goes on to discuss how religious anti-Semitism, in which the Jews as a people are charged with deciding for their role in the crucifixion of Christ, contradicts the Christian doctrines of individual responsibility and divinely sanctioned vengeance.

As Jacoby sees it, the word "revenge" has taken on pejorative connotations today; contemporary psychiatric theory, after all, has taught us that the instinct to retaliate is unhealthy, and urges us, instead, to "forgive and forget." At the same time, there has been a loss of confidence in the ability of our public institutions to dispense fair and measured retribution: not only are we increasingly skeptical about our criminal justice system, but with the decline in religious faith we are also less inclined to believe that scores will be justly settled by God on Judgment Day. Given the ineradicable human need to believe in "just deserts," this dual development, Jacoby believes, can only lead to frustration and wilder and more personal displays of revenge.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BEST SELLERS

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Week	Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	1	PET SEMATARY	Stephen King	4
2	2	POLAND	James A. Michener	1
3	3	CHANGING THE NAME	David Rose	1
4	4	THE NAME	David Rose	1
5	5	HOLLYWOOD WIVES	Judith Collins	3
6	6	THE AUBURN WIFE	Shirley Hazzard	7
7	7	WHO KILLED THE ROBINSONS	John Updike	6
8	8	WINTER'S TALE	Mark Helprin	11
9	9	MONDO	Robert M. Coates	11
10	10	EVERYTHING AND MORE	Jacqueline Bracken	9
11	11	RETURN OF THE JEDI	John D. Vinge	10
12	12	THE LITTLE DRUMMER GIRL	John D. Vinge	14
13	13	CHRISTINE	Stephen King	12
14	14	HEARTBURN	Nora Ephron	15

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, most players with the North hand would raise a two-no-trump opening bid to six no-trump. This would be an acceptable contract, but six spades, reached as shown after a Stayman auction, was distinctly better. West led a trump against six spades and South won in her hand. She cashed the club king and led a trump to dummy to play the club ten. This seemed to indicate an intention to finesse, so it did not occur to East that he should play his queen. On a high level, this would be the right play, for it

would lose only in the unlikely event that South had begun with the A-K-x-x-x of clubs.

And in that case, the prospects for the defense were negligible.

When East played a low club, South won with the ace, drew the missing trump and cashed three heart winners. Then a club lead ended-played East, who had to lead a diamond from the queen into dummy's A-J. Even if West had been able to win the third round of clubs, South would be better off than in no-trump. A diamond lead from West would be forced, and the slam would be safe unless East held both missing honors.

NORTH	WEST	EAST
AKJ43	78	AK52
A97	Q1042	Q103
A10	AK	AKQ10
A97	AK	AKQ10







